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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

"GLORY;"—OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

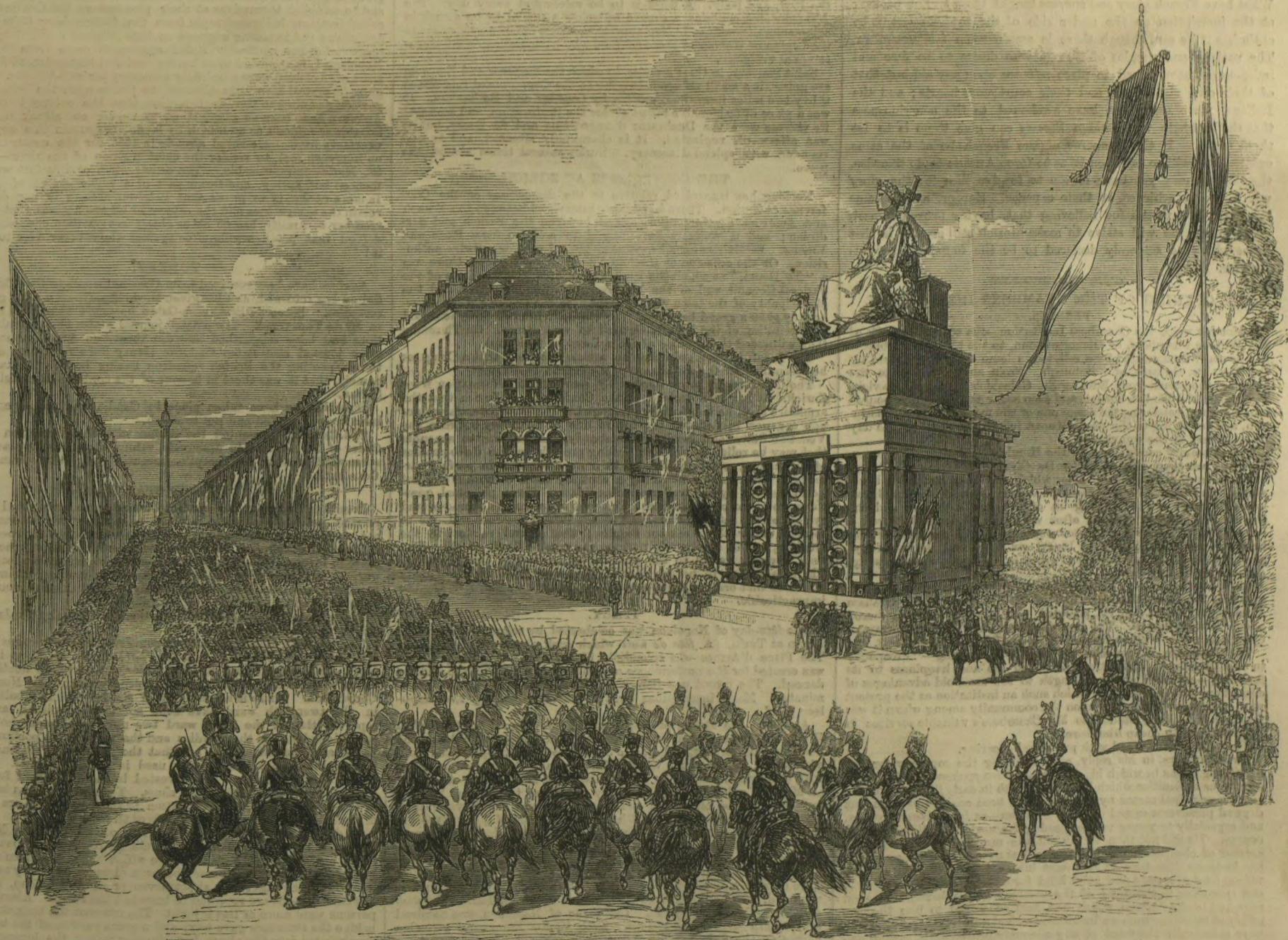
PARIS has had its festival of "Glory." Napoleon III., at the head of his victorious army, has ridden along the Boulevards amid the shouts and vivas of a population that, above all the populations of the earth, loves a military spectacle, and pampers its imagination with the pomp and paraphernalia of war. The experience of seventy years has made it expert and critical in shows. To a far greater degree than any other people in the modern or perhaps in the ancient world, the Parisians appreciate a national and multitudinous festival, and know how to lend it grace, appropriateness, and splendour. During seventy years, in that great European centre, in that idle yet busy city, spectacle has followed upon spectacle, fête upon fête, and show upon show. There have been festivals of "Liberty" which might have been dedicated to the more appropriate goddess of "Anarchy;" festivals of "Fraternity," when every spectator thought it a religious duty to hate an aristocrat; festivals of "Equality," where the only equality to be recognised was that of misery; festivals of "Peace," when the imagination of all present was dazzled by the greater splendours of war; and festivals of "War," when every one begrimed the cost of hostilities. There have been festivals even of Death and the Guillotine—grim saturnalia, when men's heads instead of flowers were thrown upon the pavements,

and when the red liquor that ran in the gutters flowed from human hearts, and not from the wine-presses of Medoc and Burgundy. Paris, which is in itself a spectacle, and one of the most

beautiful in the world, craves a succession of spectacles to keep up its excitement to the accustomed pitch. It must have its shows and fêtes, or it will stagnate and become disaffected. And the last that it has enjoyed has been among the most magnificent of the long series; and grateful alike to the people, who were its witnesses, and to the army and the Emperor, who were the chief performers in the pageant. The three estates of the realm—Emperor, Army, and People (for the French, like ourselves, divide the body politic into three)—were present. It is difficult to say which of the three had the greatest reason for self-gratulation in the mighty show—the Emperor, who, accused of being a closet-soldier and not a General in the field, had proved himself not only brave but skilful, and who had won victories almost if not quite as brilliant as any achieved by the great founder of his name and dynasty; the Marshals and Soldiers who had shown at Montebello, at Palestro, at Melegnano, at Magenta, and at Solferino, that the French army had not its equal in Europe or in the world; or the People, who love the records of French victory as an Englishman or a Yankee loves the prospect or the reality of ten per cent. All were alike satisfied. The flags were waved, the cannon roared, the bells rang, and the shouts of the multitude mimicked the thunder of heaven. Flowers rained upon the Boulevards on the heads of the soldiers, and the stern, silent, impenetrable Emperor, on his



READING-ROOM OF THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE PARIS FETES.—ENTRY INTO PARIS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.—STATUE OF PEACE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUE DE LA PAIX.—SEE PAGE 192.

chestnut war horse, drank in the ovation, and made no sign that it delighted him. Perhaps, even at that acme of his glory, at that dizzy height of power and splendour—in peace as well as in war the foremost man in Europe—he may have thought, as Coriolanus did:—

He that depends
Upon your favours swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes.

But, whether or not, the triumph was complete, and his thoughts, if they dived beyond the moment into the depths of the past, must have gained from remembrance a renewed faith in that marvellous Destiny which has led him so far, and which will yet lead him further, to fare better—perchance to fare worse.

The other side of the medal of "Glory" needs but to be suggested to the dullest imagination to appear plain and palpable before it. The French people, if they see it at all, will only see the cost of the war in money and in blood. The living man, maimed and mutilated for "glory," the mother who has lost her son, the wife who mourns her husband, the orphans who weep for their father, the village maid who deplores her lover lost in the bloody battle-field—all these will have their own estimate of "glory." Perhaps, too, when the day of reckoning comes, and the bill has to be paid, the artisan and the peasant, no less than the merchant and the banker, will appraise the commodity of Victory, and ask themselves if it were really worth what it cost.

But these, which may be called vulgar matters after all, are for the consideration of the French, and scarcely concern Europe. Yet there is a side to the medal which all Europe is interested in studying, and, most of all, the Italians. What has French "glory" done for the liberty and independence of Italy, which was assumed to be the basis on which it was to be acquired? What has it done for the peace of Europe and for the satisfaction of Kings, Popes, and Emperors on the one hand, and for that of the peoples, nations, and nationalities on the other? The King of Sardinia has gained Lombardy, which, perhaps, he may be able to keep, and perhaps not. The Venetians have been disappointed in their dearest hopes of independence and liberty, and handed over in helpless subjection to the Austrians. The Tuscans, the Modeneses, and the Parmesans have gained nothing, but an opportunity of proving to the midoubting world how fit they are for liberty and how worthy they are to obtain it. Beyond this there is nothing which the Italians can show in the way of benefit derived from the glory or the aid of France. The Pope has gained a reprieve for the temporal power of the Papacy; the King of Naples has gained the valuable piece of knowledge that Napoleon III. is not yet ready—if ever he will be—to back the claims of a Murat to the throne of the "Two Sicilies;" and the Emperor of Austria, having thrown his Jonah overboard in the shape of Lombardy, has gained the safety of the rest of the crew and a reprieve for his rotten ship.

And what have the peoples and the nations of Europe gained? What have French glory and success taught them? Let us look at the inscription on the under side of the medal. Let us be optimists if we can, though there is ample room for pessimism. The nations and peoples of Europe who desire to be free and independent have ceased to place reliance upon any aid but that of their own right arms and their courageous hearts; and the Italians, more especially, have awakened to the consciousness that the best help that foreign Powers can give them is to let them alone. If the Emperor of the French be of the same opinion, and will so act upon it as to force Austria to do likewise, the Italians may yet have reason to forgive him for the glory which he has achieved at their expense. Europe, at the same time, will have reason for believing that, having proved himself great in war, he will strive to make himself still greater in that peace which he solemnly declared to be the foundation of his Empire.

THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION, PEEBLES.

ON Monday week the Chambers Institution—the munificent gift of Mr. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, to the town of Peebles—was formally inaugurated by a religious solemnity and discourse by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. From an early hour in the morning thousands from Edinburgh, Galashiels, Selkirk, Hawick, Tweedside, the English border, and even as far as Lancashire, poured into the town, rendering the scene one of the most animated description, and testifying to the deep interest felt in the event of the day by all classes of the community.

The solemnity commenced by the Hundredth Psalm being sung. A prayer was then offered up by Dr. Guthrie, invoking the Divine blessing on the institution, after which the 11th Scripture Paraphrase was sung. The inaugural discourse was next delivered, followed by a hymn, the offering up of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of the 23rd Psalm; after which Dr. Guthrie delivered a brief address, describing the nature, history, and contents of the building, with its library of 13,000 volumes, and its tastefully-arranged botanical and geological museum. A hymn was then sung, and the audience retired.

On the following day (Tuesday) Mr. Chambers was entertained at a public dinner in the large hall of the building. Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart., M.P., presided, and the company numbered about 200 gentlemen. The croupiers were Mr. Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie; Mr. William Stuart, W.S., and Mr. Sheriff Burnett.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Chambers Institution, and long life and happiness to its founder"—advertised at some length to the manifold advantages of education, and the blessings which such an institution as the present was calculated to bestow upon the community among whom it was founded. He then alluded to Mr. Chambers's valuable services in connection with cheap literature.

The toast was received with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Chambers, in his reply, after thanking the company for the gratifying terms in which his doings had been spoken of, referred to numerous difficulties which he had met with in early life, and pointed out the principal means by which he had been enabled to surmount dogged perseverance and untiring exertion—as incentives to others, and especially to young men beginning the world, to follow a similar course. He did not take to himself the merit of having been the creator of cheap periodical literature, but only that of having turned the taste for literature of that sort into a higher channel, by providing food of a pure and solid kind for that taste which he already saw spreading in the mind of the community (Applause). He then adverted to the reasons which had first suggested to him the propriety of founding such an institution as had now been opened, which were principally the want of any adequate provision for mental culture, which he found on his return to Peebles, as an owner of property in the neighbourhood, and a desire to improve his native town and the district around it. Mr. Chambers then, amid enthusiastic cheering, publicly handed over the title-deeds of the institution to Provost Stirling, for behoof of the magistrates and council, in trust for the community.

Mr. F. Mackenzie, after replying to the toast of his health as connoisseur of the county, pointed to Sir J. Watson Gordon's portrait of Mr. Chambers (just then uncovered) above the platform, and, in the name of the subscribers, begged his acceptance of it as an expression of their regard for his private virtues, and their lively sense of gratitude for the great boon which he had conferred upon the town and county of Peebles.

Mr. Chambers replied.

Among the other toasts were—"The Literature of Scotland," coupled with the name of Mr. Robert Chambers; "The Newspaper Press of Scotland," coupled with the name of Mr. Carruthers; "The Universities of Scotland," with the name of Dr. M'Laggan; "The Industrial Schools of Scotland," with the name of Sheriff Watson, Aberdeen. The proceedings were concluded at a late hour.

The last was quite a festive week in Peebles. On Wednesday there was the county ball, and on Thursday a ball; while the whole was wound up on Friday by a Masonic ball, at which several of the more distinguished lodges of Scotland were present.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The double festival of the triumphal entry of the Army of Italy into Paris on Sunday, and the Fête Napoleon on the following day, passed prosperously off, and Paris has subsided into its working-day life. In our supplement at p. 192, will be found the particulars of these fêtes, which have furnished to our artists in Paris subjects for illustration, some of which are given this week, and others will appear in our next publication. The Emperor, on the occasion of the Paris fêtes, has granted pardon, or remission, or commutation of punishment, to 898 prisoners, whose conduct since their detention has been remarkably good: 229 other persons condemned to various punishments will also experience the effects of his Majesty's clemency. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following Imperial decree:—"A full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons sentenced for political crimes or offences, or those who have been the object of any measures taken for public security." The *Moniteur* further contains the following list of nominations to the Senate:—Generals Renault, Forey, Thiry, Prince de la Moskowa, Admiral Tréhouart, Comte Labedeyere, M. Paul Richemont, and Baron Vincent.

The Emperor and Empress passed Monday night at the Tuilleries. The flag hoisted on the Pavilion de l'Horloge gave notice to the lieges of their Majesties' presence. On Tuesday morning the Emperor presided at a council of Ministers, and their Majesties left for St. Cloud in the afternoon. On Wednesday they started for St. Sauveur, on their way to Biarritz. It is confirmed that they will pay a visit to M. Fould, the Minister of State, at his magnificent country seat near Tarbes.

The forty cannons taken from the Austrians, which were drawn in triumph through Paris on Sunday, are placed temporarily in the court-yard of the Tuilleries. Eventually some of them will be permanently exhibited, among other like trophies, on the esplanade of the Invalides, and the rest will be taken to the artillery museum.

The St. Maur camp is already breaking up. Several regiments left on Tuesday for different garrison towns, to reorganise and refit. The Imperial Guard have begun to occupy their barracks in Paris.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany arrived at Paris on Tuesday. He was received by the Emperor, who invited him to remain for some time in Paris in order to await what events may transpire. The Emperor gave him a very kind and gracious reception.

The *Memorial de Lille* learns from a good source that Lille is shortly to be selected as the seat of a great military command, to be held by a Marshal of France. Marshal Niel is mentioned as the first to fill these high functions.

The *Moniteur* announces that a chapel will be erected in the new cathedral at Marseilles to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who died in the service of the country in the various campaigns of Africa, the East, and Italy. A mass is to be celebrated every day. The *Moniteur* also contains a decree ordering a medal to be struck in commemoration of the Italian campaign, and a list of nominations to the Legion of Honour of those soldiers who have distinguished themselves at Solferino.

Saint Sauveur, in the Pyrénées, to which the Emperor and Empress are going, is a small village belonging to the Commune of Luz, about thirty-two miles from Pau, passing by Lourdes and Betharram. It was a place of fashionable resort under the Restoration, and amongst its visitors were the Duchesses d'Angoulême and de Berry, but it was afterwards neglected. It is charmingly situated, and is surrounded with splendid scenery. Burke several times visited the place.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Nothing has transpired relative to the discussions of the Conference at Zurich. There have been interviews between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and between the French and Sardinian; and messengers have passed to and fro from Paris and Vienna. Festivities have been interchanged with the Swiss authorities. On the occasion of the fête Napoleon, on Monday, there was a "Te Deum," at which the Diplomatic Corps, the members of the Federal Council, and of the Government of the Cantons, and the Municipality of the town were present. In the evening M. de Bourquenay gave a grand banquet. The Plenipotentiaries have accepted the invitation of the Federal Council to visit Berne. On Thursday they witnessed the opening of the railway to Waldshut.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes an article insisting that a Congress be assembled for the settlement of the Italian question.

The *Nord* gives some apparently semi-official information from Zurich. It has been decided at the Conference of Zurich that the armistice shall be indefinitely prolonged. The Plenipotentiaries are now engaged in defining the future line of boundary between the Venetian States and Sardinian Lombardy. According to accounts that may be relied on the best feeling prevails in the deliberations of the envoys, and they pursued their work together in perfect harmony. The rumours affirming a contrary state of things are not borne out yet by any well-ascertained fact. Three principal questions are under consideration. The first concerns the character and system of the future government of the Italian province which is to remain under the Austrian sceptre; the second relates to the Duchies, and its solution is perhaps the most difficult of all. The final question refers to the prospect of an Italian Confederation. There is reason to believe that Austria and Sardinia are equally averse to that order of things, and coincide in representing it as quite impracticable.

ITALY.

The fête-day of Napoleon was celebrated by solemn mass and Te Deum at Turin. A *fête de nuit* which took place was magnificent. The Place d'Armes was splendidly illuminated. A great platform was erected for the performance of military music, where the soldiers danced. The crowd was immense. The public buildings were illuminated. Many inscriptions were to be seen—"Long live Napoleon III."

At Milan the statue of Napoléon I., by Canova, in the Palais Brera, was inaugurated in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of the people. The King of Sardinia, who has been visiting Bergamo and Brescia, was received with enthusiastic cheers by the population of Lombardy. At Milan, on Monday, a déjeuner was given by the King to Marshal Vaillant, and 100 superior officers of the French army at the Royal Palace. His Majesty proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Prince Carignan that of the Empress and the Imperial Prince, General della Marmora that of the French army, and Marshal Vaillant proposed the health of the King of Sardinia. After dinner a grand spectacle took place in the arena, the expenses of which were defrayed by the municipality, and the receipts destined for the wounded. The King, Prince Carignan, Marshal Vaillant, and about 40,000 people were present. The name of Napoleon was received everywhere with acclamations. King Victor Emmanuel signed a decree on the 3rd inst., at Milan, appointing the celebrated Alessandro Manzoni President of the Institute, with an annual pension of 12,000 francs, "as a national recompense."

General Garibaldi, who has accepted the chief command of all the forces of Central Italy, has arrived at Leghorn.

The Provisional Governor of Parma has decreed a voluntary loan of 2,400,000 francs, at 5 per cent, to be called the Parmese loan of

1859. The Mayor of Parma has addressed a letter to the *Patrie* giving a denial to the statement that a revolutionary movement had broken out in that city.

On Tuesday the newly-elected Tuscan Assembly met at Florence. Having first visited the cathedral to implore the heavenly benediction, it elected Signor Coppi as its President. Commissioners of the Governments of France, England, Prussia, and Russia have arrived, and will be present at the discussions of the Assembly. The deputy Ginori proposes that the Assembly shall declare the reign of the dynasty of Lorraine impossible in Tuscany. The representatives have unanimously supported this proposal.

At Modena, on the 16th inst., after a solemn service had been performed at the cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor Farini opened the National Assembly in the grande salle of the Palace, amidst enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he placed the powers given him as Dictator into the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely and with that calmness which is the result of good rights their wishes for the definitive settlement of the Constitution of the country, and, in addressing himself to Europe he said—"We are ready to give to the civilised world all the guarantees of order and peace, conditionally that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians." The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to Napoleon III. At the close of the assembly the Modeneses troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town.

We hear from Naples that the remaining Swiss soldiers having refused to comply with the new regulations, thus continuing to give examples of insubordination, Government has ordered the Foreign Legion to be disbanded. A Berne telegram received by Mr. Reuter says:—"The 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Swiss in the service of the King of Naples are to be completely disbanded; the 1st and 4th to be transformed into four battalions of chasseurs for the national army."

AUSTRIA.

A Ministerial crisis is dividing with the negotiations for peace the public interest at Vienna. A special commission, appointed by the Emperor, for working out the new Constitution, sits daily. Baron Bach has tendered his resignation because the reforms he proposed were rejected by the Emperor. It is reported that the commission for the working out of the Constitution is equally opposed to the views of Baron Bach and M. von Schmerling, and that the new Constitution of Austria will be founded on aristocratical and clerical power. Well-informed persons assert that the Constitution which the commission is about to work out will be characterised by the principle of decentralisation, by the re-establishment of the representation of the provinces, by great prerogatives given to the aristocracy of all the provinces, and, lastly, by a strict Catholic spirit.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia is seriously ill, and fatal results are feared. He was seized when walking in the gardens of Sans Souci with what is described as "congestion of blood to the head." It is stated that he is reduced to the greatest weakness. All the Princes and Ministers have been recalled, and no attempt is made to conceal from the public the near approach of the end. The Royal theatres have been closed, and all political business is at a standstill.

BAVARIA.

The Chamber of Deputies, in a recent sitting respecting the motion for the formation of a central power in Germany, resolved, after discussing the motion, to reject it, by passing to the order of the day, with 87 votes against 45.

BELGIUM.

An article in the *Constitutionnel* by M. Granier de Cassagnac, objecting to the fortifying of Antwerp on the ground of its being a great tête du pont which would enable the English troops to land and to establish themselves at their pleasure on the Continent, has called forth an indignant reply from the *Indépendance Belge* to the gratuitous and insulting supposition that Belgium could not enforce respect for her neutrality if the aggression came from England. Napoleon I. is appealed to as having declared that enlarged fortifications of Antwerp were absolutely necessary for self-defence. "Belgium (it states) is so little disposed to throw open the Scheldt and port of Antwerp to the English fleet that the enlarged works of Antwerp have been so planned as to render an attack upon the Scheldt as difficult as an attack by land. To attain this object the necessary funds were voted already in 1855 for the construction of an immense fort, to render the chief passage of the river—that of St. Marie—impracticable. The construction of this fort was commenced last spring, and forms part of a whole system of defence. Is more necessary to prove that Belgium, sincere in her desire to retain the sympathies and the esteem of all the nations that guarantee her neutrality, has no other object in view than energetically to defend that precious guarantee against whomsoever dare to attack it?"

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 10th. The Sultan has returned, and has given M. de Thouvenal a most gracious reception. Baron de Prokkesch-Osten hastened to pay his respects to M. de Thouvenal. The official journal states that amicable relations had been established between these two Ambassadors. The same journal also states that Sir Henry Bulwer gave an explanation respecting the British squadron having been at Alexandria—namely, that it was there in honour of the contemplated visit of the Sultan.

Disturbances have taken place in Candia, and some gendarmes have been strangled and put to death.

The Czar has presented the Sultan with the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, in diamonds, valued at 1,000,000 piastres, in acknowledgment of the reception recently given to the Grand Duke Constantine.

UNITED STATES.

President Buchanan had declined being again nominated for his present position in a letter, in which he says:—"My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination unite in favour of this course. To cast doubts on my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that these measures have been dictated by a desire to be renominated."

In the State and Congressional elections in Kentucky the democrats had carried their candidates.

The following telegrams contain some curious illustrations respecting American freedom of election:—"Primary Elections in Baltimore.—Baltimore, Aug. 2.—The American party are holding their primary elections to-night to select delegates to the City Nominating Convention. There is a great deal of rowdyism. The ballot-boxes in the twentieth ward have been smashed to pieces, and it is reported that in the sixth ward two men have been shot. The struggle is between the rowdies and the respectable portion of the party, and the indications are that the former will be successful." 9 p.m.—Pistols are being freely used in some localities. A man named Sullivan has just been arrested in the sixth ward for firing a large horse pistol loaded with slugs. Thomas Rowe has been shot in the knee, and William Thompson in the leg. There are reports of violent proceedings in other parts of the city."

A dreadful railway catastrophe has occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke, to a train en route for Albany. The train, while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twenty to twenty-five feet. The water was about seven or eight feet deep, and over thirteen persons are reported to have lost their lives. About twenty persons were more or less injured. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way, and a great portion of the train was precipitated into the abyss, but, singular to say, the locomotive got across the bridge, and became detached from the tender.

A fresh gold fever had sprung up in Eastern California.

On the Rio Grande 3000 United States troops were almost ready to march on the City of Mexico. In the Mexican Republic itself the struggle of the factions still continued.

The *New York Herald* announces the cession of the sovereignty of

certain portions of the Atlantic and gulf coasts of the Isthmus to Great Britain, and her acceptance of it, and it wails over the complete line of possessions which England seems now to have obtained on the American seaboard, from Canada to Demerara.

A ship has just been seized at New Bedford by the revenue officers of the United States, for being fitted out for the slave trade. She was ostensibly a whaler, but, various circumstances having roused the suspicions of the authorities at New Bedford, she was searched and found to be freighted with the provisions and water requisite on a slave voyage, and to be wanting altogether in the apparatus required by a whaler. She is called the *Atlantic*, and is owned by her commander, Captain F. J. Silva, a Portuguese by birth, but a naturalised citizen of the United States.

The 1st of August, the anniversary of the British emancipation, was observed in various parts of the United States. Both coloured people and white people took part in the proceedings, and some of the best speeches were made by the former, and by women as well as by men.

The *Winans*, cigar-shaped steamer (an engraving of which has appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), had been tried at Baltimore. It is stated that a uniform speed of fifteen miles an hour, carefully timed by the buoys, was attained with thirty-six revolutions per minute, the boilers working to about one-third of their capacity.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

OF THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

TURIN.

If any answer were required to the taunts of those who assert that Italy is incapable of self-government, the reply would be found in the peaceful and dignified attitude of the country at this moment.

Throughout the entire of Central Italy, suddenly deprived of its normal rule, utterly destitute of any organised means of expression, there is less violence and less outrage than an ordinary borough election would present at home. I have not heard of one solitary case of plunder or rapine; stranger still, in a country where grudges are believed to be nurtured longer than elsewhere, I have not heard of violence being offered to a single obnoxious individual, or that the crime of being deemed "unfriendly to the people" has been resented or punished.

If M. Cavour's ambitious pretensions have, as many are disposed to believe, involved his Sovereign in difficulties and embarrassments the very gravest, let us do him the justice to own that he has excited throughout the length and breadth of the land a spirit so intensely national and patriotic that the petty malice of faction or the jealousies of ungenerous rivalry are totally unable to cope with. If Italy be not altogether united, there are at least certain aspirations held in common by some millions of men, and this is no small advance on the road to a national union.

If we look to the peaceful and orderly proceedings in Tuscany, Modena, and the Romagna, we would naturally ask, what difficulties should the former rulers of these States have ever had in enforcing amongst them the principles of law and order? Could any people of Europe exhibit a more instinctive appreciation of the benefits of discipline and obedience. The absence of an armed force has led to no movement of insurrection, the freedom of the press has not displayed itself in a single libellous publication, none have presumed to convert liberty into licence, and not one has dared to suggest that the joy for freedom should take the form of an orgie. These are unquestionably fine national traits, and may well encourage the hopes of all who are friends of Italy. They, on the other hand, who either distrust her people or despise of humanity generally, wait with an assured conviction that this triumph of order must be but brief, and that a terrible intestine war is about to ravage the land. If Austrian policy were still in the ascendant—if the agencies by which the Cabinet of Vienna has for years back contrived to dominate in Italy were put in force—nothing would be more probable than such a turn of events. The oldest trick of her statecraft was to foment the discord which should require her force to repress. No fact is better known in Italy than that many of the Mazzinian leaders have long been in Austrian pay! Let the party of well-regulated liberty be but formidable; let there be a public spirit—which, while respecting all the rights of property, show a manly determination to be free—but once proclaimed, and Austria, if permitted, will soon compromise the party by ingredients of her own choosing, and involve them in acts which will bring upon them the censure of all Europe. The machinery of Rossi's assassination is always ready for work; and, to carry out the dark designs of such a policy, the priests are equally ready.

The hope for Italy is that France will not concur in such a nefarious scheme; nor, for such an object as the restoration of the houses of Tuscany and Modena, compromise an entire people, and involve in anarchy and civil war some of the fairest provinces of the Peninsula. To restore these Sovereigns "somehow" is declared to be one of the conditions of Villafranca. Now, it is perfectly clear that they will not be recalled to rule by any vote of their populations. Against one hundred and fifteen communes in Tuscany who voted for annexation to Piedmont, nine stood alone for the restoration. In Modena it is doubtful if five hundred individuals in the Duchy would be found to welcome back their late ruler. One must have actually witnessed to believe the extent of hatred they bear him; while in the distant provinces of Massa and Carrara his assassination is a doom talked of in all the publicity of noon-day! To restore them by force would be, of course, possible to France; but would, or could, the Emperor have recourse to a policy so fatal to all his pledges, and so certain, besides, to result in the worst form of disorder?

To promote this recall by a mock vote, by a bribed constituency, is the expedient some have deemed possible; but in the present aspect of the Duchies this would seem scarcely practicable. There remains, therefore, but the course I have already hinted at—such an amount of disturbance, such a state of disorder, as would justify foreign intervention, with any consequences that might ensue.

When men have been thoroughly sickened by anarchy—when the terrors of mob rule have given them a sort of detestation of popular feeling—restorations, no matter of what or whom, are deemed boons; and it is just possible to imagine such a state of things that the sight of even a Duke of Modena at the head of a Croat regiment would be hailed with joy, and welcomed as a deliverer.

There is but one State in Europe can prevent such a consummation occurring; but it will require all the watchful energy of England—all her caution, and all her daring—lest some such fate as this should befall the future of Italy.

Thursday, the 28th of July, was, by order of the Governor-General, to be kept as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in India.

Count Cavour is staying at present at Geneva on a visit to his relative, M. De la Rive, distinguished in the world of science by his "Treatise on Electricity."

The Spanish titled aristocracy, according to one of the journals, consists of two Princes, 82 Dukes, 689 Marquises, 546 Counts, 74 Viscounts, and 63 Barons.

Captain Peard, who it turns out is the Englishman with Garibaldi, showed the correspondent of the *Daily News* "his book, from which it was apparent that twenty-five Austrians were killed by him during the campaign, besides ten who were under the heading of 'uncertain.'

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the *Imperador* we have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th of July. Everything was serene at the Cape—the frontier tranquil, and the weather good. The Executive Council of Transvaal Republic had informed Sir George Grey that there is no intention on the part of the inhabitants of that State to attack the missionary station of Kurman, occupied by the venerable Moffatt. Sir George Grey was about to return home. The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 5th of July to the 10th of August. The Governor has consented to an important deviation in the course of the Cape Town and Wellington Railroad. Instead of passing in a straight line from Salt River to Eerste River, it is now to follow a direction parallel to the main road, and then bend to Eerste River, across Knil's River. A railroad is projected from Cape Town to Wynberg, with a capital of £100,000, which it is expected will be raised in the colony. £5000 has been voted towards the erection of a general hospital, which will cost £20,000. Major-General Wynward has been promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General. The *Graham's Town Journal* recommends such an extensive plan of immigration as would people, not only British Kaffraria, but the vast territories beyond it. This land it is proposed to grant to the contemplated newcomers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Between 300 and 400 silver coins of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and II., and Charles I. and II., have been dug up at Dunns, N.B. There were also some foreign coins of the same remote period.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR AT SWINTON.—A bazaar in aid of the fund for enlarging the Wesleyan Chapel at Swinton was opened on Monday in the schoolroom adjoining that place. There were seven stalls, abundantly covered with the fancy goods usually exhibited on these occasions: also a refreshment stall. The bazaar remained open on Tuesday and Wednesday. The receipts were good, being more than £90 the first day.

CHESHUNT FAIR, which has been helden for a number of years on the 24th of August, on Bristow-field, in the parish of Cheshunt, is at last to be done away with. A notification has been received from Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Commissioner of Police, to the effect that the said fair is illegal; and notice is given that any person infringing the law will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.—On Friday week two men, named Joseph Fauch and William Carney, were working in a sand-pit at Leighton Buzzard, when an immense mass of earth and sand fell in, burying both of them in an instant more than twenty feet deep. Their fellow-labourers and others instantly set to work to dig them out, but at least two hours expired before the bodies could be brought to the surface, when the men were quite dead.

WIFE MURDER.—Another case of the murder of a wife by a husband has occurred. This time Bedfordshire is the scene of the crime. Mrs. Castle, ill-treated by her husband, then working at Ware, sought protection with her friends at Luton. He followed, and, persuading her to return with him to Ware, he cut her throat on the road. The poor woman seems to have fought desperately for life. Castle took to the woods, and, after wandering some time, surrendered. He is but twenty-one years of age, and has been married only six months.

A SERVANT GIRL CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF A CHILD.—On the night of the 21st ultimo the body of a little boy, son of a police officer, named Thompson, residing at Everton, Liverpool, was found in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, about two miles from his father's house. Foul play was suspected from the first, and now we learn the shocking fact that circumstances point unmistakably to Mr. Thompson's servant, a girl fifteen years of age, and the magistrates on Tuesday last committed her for trial on a charge of murdering the child.

EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP AT THE TREDEGAR WORKS.—Last Saturday morning an explosion of fire-damp occurred at colliery No. 8 of these works. There had been a fall on the Friday at the part of the pit where the accident occurred, and a quantity of explosive gas had consequently accumulated. On Saturday morning two of the miners, named Williams and Bartley, went to work, carrying with them a naked candle, and the exposed light had no sooner come in contact with the inflammable gas than it ignited, and an alarming explosion took place, by which both the men who had acted so recklessly were burnt in a dreadful manner.

AT THE GLOUCESTER ASSIZES, on Saturday, Ellen Rutter, a woman of Dursley, was charged with the murder of her husband. There had been frequent quarrels between the two, and on the night of the 7th of August the deceased returned home drunk. The neighbours were afterwards called in by the woman, and found him lying in his bed with his throat cut and bleeding to death. The prisoner endeavoured to staunch the wound with a pillow, but several times admitted that she had murdered him. The jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy on account of her husband's cruelty to her. Mr. Justice Byles then pronounced sentence of death in the usual form.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILD AT BELFAST.—This case, in which a habeas corpus was issued directing the Rev. Hugh Hanna, Presbyterian minister at Belfast, to produce Ellen Magee before the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, has been adjudicated upon. The Chief Justice said that he would deliver the child up to her mother; but that, as it was admitted that she would be fourteen years of age on the 23rd instant, when the mother's guardianship for nurture ceased, it must be added as a condition to the order that the child should be produced before him on the 23rd inst., when she might be allowed to choose for herself as to where she would decide to go. His Lordship took the undertaking of Mrs. Magee to this effect.

FALL FROM A BALLOON.—On Monday evening Mr. Hall ascended in a balloon from the Cricket-ground, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. In about twenty-five minutes the balloon descended in the neighbourhood of Boldon, about seven miles from Newcastle, and fell in a clover-field. The grappling-irons, however, did not keep hold of the ground, and, some of the ballast having upset, the balloon suddenly rose again, when Mr. Hall, who was about to alight from the car at the time the balloon rose, and whose feet caught in the ropes, was whirled suddenly into the air. For a moment he hung with his head downwards, when the rope got disengaged, and he fell a distance, it is computed, of 120 feet. A farmer and his son who were in a field close by came to his assistance, and he was found to be sensible, but he soon after became unconscious. He was removed to Scots-house, the residence of Mr. H. L. Pattison, where he was immediately attended by a surgeon; and though he fell the fearful distance mentioned, there are some hopes that he will recover. After Mr. Hall was thrown out of the balloon ascended a great height, and was last seen drifting out to the German Ocean. A little dog belonging to the aeronaut was taken up in the car.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN NEAR WREXHAM.—Last week, at the Pontblyddyn Petty Sessions, George Frazer, a police-constable, was charged with committing a murderous assault upon a Mr. George Evans. The complainant stated that as he was returning home, about half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, the 22nd of July, he met the defendant and bade him "Good night," to which the latter replied in the same terms. He (defendant) then inquired, what are you doing out this time of night?" To which reply was given, "What is that to you?" Frazer then laid hold of him, and a scuffle ensued, during which both fell. On regaining his feet Frazer set his dog upon him, at the same time bringing his staff down heavily upon his (prosecutor's) head, completely stunning him. Frazer then beat him with his staff and a thick walking-stick most unmercifully, and the dog bit him very severely on his legs. (The trousers he had on at the time were here produced, and they were torn to rags.) He prayed to Frazer to desist, and called out "Murder!" The handcuffs were now placed on his wrists, and Frazer took hold of the chain and dragged him along the road for some distance. Two men came up, and interceded with the policeman, who replied that he would serve them the same if they interfered. After they had gone he recommended beating and dragging the prosecutor, who at length cried out, "O God, save my life!" to which Frazer replied, "I'll life you!" and continued his brutal treatment until some persons came to the rescue. He was carried home, where he had been confined to his bed for eight days. In cross-examination he said that he had come with the train from Chester, and that he was perfectly sober, and neither kicked, hit, nor otherwise ill-used the defendant. Several witnesses proved that Mr. Evans was quite sober at the time; and one of those who rescued him from the policeman stated that blood was running from his mouth, nose, and ears. Mr. Parry, surgeon, Mold, deposed that when he was called to the prosecutor he found him labouring under concussion of the brain, and his back, from the shoulders downwards, was covered with black wheals; altogether he had received severe bodily injuries. Frazer was committed for trial.

MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.—The return of Cobden as M.P. for Rochdale was celebrated by the electors of that borough on Wednesday evening by a banquet, at which about 2500 persons were present. The proceedings took place in a tent specially erected for the occasion on the outskirts of the town. The chair was taken by the Mayor. After a few introductory remarks from the chairman a resolution was passed welcoming Mr. Cobden as the representative of Rochdale, and expressing high gratification at his return to Parliament. Mr. Cobden then rose, and was received with deafening cheers. After returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, he alluded to the extraordinary mass of corruption which had been brought to light since the last general election. He denounced the existing expensive machinery by which disputed elections were arranged, and expressed an opinion that parties found guilty of bribery should be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. He thought the House of Commons was insincere in its efforts to put down the pernicious system, and he ridiculed the manner in which commissions were constituted and did the work assigned to them. For remedying this state of things he urged the introduction of the ballot, which would "promote order, decorum, and morality in taking the poll." In confirmation of this view of the matter he adduced evidence from the experience of public men in the United States: guarding himself, however, against the impression that he would have us imitate in every respect the political institutions of America—institutions which "are as unfit for us as in some respects ours would be for the Americans." Passing on to foreign affairs, he applauded the change of opinion which had taken place in this country with respect to the principle of non-intervention, and he contended that the sole condition upon which our Government should take part in any Congress should be to insist upon the maxim that Italy should be left perfectly free to manage her own affairs. He enforced at considerable length his well-known views on foreign policy, and at length came to that point which the public were most anxious to hear explained, namely his reasons for declining the office of President of the Board of Trade, offered to him by Lord Palmerston. He stated frankly that he felt it a high honour to be selected for this post, but he told Lord Palmerston that so utterly opposed were they on the subject of war and foreign policy that he could not see his way clear to accept the offer. This was the simple explanation of a circumstance which has caused a great deal of talk. Among the other speakers were Mr. Bright, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, formerly member for Rochdale. (We intend to give an Engraving of the Rochdale Banquet to Mr. Cobden in our next Number.)

The spacious docks at Sunderland, which have cost about £720,000, and with which the name of Mr. George Hudson has been so closely associated, have passed into the hands of the River Wear Commissioners, who, in assuming the entire management of the port, have determined upon a considerable reduction of the dock dues.

We learn from the *Inverness Courier* that all the shooting-boxes in the Highlands are now well filled. The list of the moors that have been taken is the largest at the same date since 1856. A few choice stags are still in the market. From the forests we learn that some good stags have been killed, and that the deer are generally in good condition.

The embankment of an arm of the canal at Walsall gave way on Tuesday week, and the water flooded streets, cellars, and gardens, a serious amount of damage being done. Numerous boats on the canal were overturned and stranded. It is supposed that the cause of the accident was the extensive undermining which has been carried on near the spot.

A DEVONSHIRE DUMPLING.—On the opening of the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway the navvies and other persons employed in constructing the line were entertained at dinner, the principal feature being a "Devonshire dumpling" of unusual magnitude. It was in the form of a cone, about eight feet in diameter at the base, and about thirteen feet in perpendicular height. It weighed 2100lb., and its ingredients were 573lb. of flour, 19lb. of bread, 382lb. of raisins, 10lb. of currants, 382lb. of suet, 95lb. of sugar, 320 lemons, 144 nutmegs, and 300lb. of milk. It was baked in sections, and then built up on a wagon, the fabric being kept together by hoops and other mechanical devices.

RESTORATION OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—The alterations and restoration of this ancient edifice, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, architect, of London, are proceeding very satisfactorily, although the progress appears, as in all these restorations, to be very slow. In addition to the work completed last year, as reported in the *Times* last autumn, we can now report further progress to some extent. In the choir the arcading and parapet of the upper portion have been rebuilt, and the massive timber roof, which had become quite decayed, has been reconstructed and re-covered with lead sheeting. The restorations in the north transept are nearly completed. New geometrical tracery has been inserted in the three triangular windows of the clerestory, and the mouldings and corbels have been restored. The tracery is completed in the three circular windows of the library, which are restored in accordance with the originals, as proved from the fragments which have been preserved. The windows will shortly be glazed. The north-east buttress on the north side of the transept is being taken down, to be replaced by one similar to those on the west side of the transept, and new stone is being inserted on the north gable wherever unsoundness is detected. An octagonal spire, about thirty feet in height, will soon be completed on the north-west corner. The top will be surmounted by a finial of bold design, three feet in height, and the same in diameter. On the western side of the transept the buttresses and parapet are completed, and the process of finishing off will proceed without delay, so that the scaffolding can be removed and the windows glazed. The decoration of the ceiling of the north transept is completed. The patterns are varied, so as to avoid the monotony in the nave, of which some people complain. Gilding has been freely used, and in the selection of colours the object has been as nearly as possible to reproduce the effect obtained when the transept was originally built, some five or six hundred years ago. A great deal of stone carving has been completed; and, among the portions of the work, nearly one hundred capitals have been prepared with the ornamental arcade, which will be restored on each side of the Lady Chapel. A new roof has been prepared for the dormitory at the College School, and the general alterations here have given to the school a much more collegiate character than it has hitherto borne.

SUMMARY OF ELECTION PETITIONS.

Select Committees have reported on the following:—Ashburton, Mr. Astell seated. Aylesbury, Mr. T. B. Bernard and Mr. S. G. Smith seated; Mr. Wentworth unseated. Beverley, Major Edwards seated; Mr. Walters unseated. Bury, Mr. Peel seated. Cheltenham, Colonel Berkeley seated. Dartmouth, Mr. Schenley unseated; void election. Gloucester, Mr. Price and Mr. Monk unseated; void election. Huddersfield, Mr. E. A. Leatham seated. Kingston-upon-Hull, Mr. Hoare unseated; void election. North Leicestershire, Lord John Manners and Mr. Hartopp seated. Limerick (City), Major Gavin seated. Maidstone, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Lee seated. Norwich, Lord Lucy and Mr. Schneider unseated; void election. Preston, Mr. Grenfell seated. Wakefield, Mr. W. H. Leatham unseated; void election.

Election Petitions Withdrawn: Athlone, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bodmin, Bridgewater, Frome, West Kent, Kidderminster, Kingston-upon-Hull, Merionethshire, Pontefract, Sandwich, New Windsor, Great Yarmouth.

Petitions to be Tried in the Next Session: Athlone, Barnstaple, Carlisle, Carlow, Chatham, Clare, Dover, Dundalk, Great Yarmouth, King's County, Lyme Regis, Melcombe Regis, Newry, Norwich, Peterborough, Rosscommon, and Weymouth.

DEVONPORT ELECTION.—The election concluded on Wednesday evening by the return of Sir Arthur Buller, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of seventy-five over Mr. Ferrand, the Conservative. The numbers were 1189 and 1114.

On Saturday the election of a member for Bodmin, vacant by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Dr. Michell took place. There were two candidates in the field, Mr. James Wyld, Liberal, and Mr. J. Tremayne, Conservative. On Friday night the latter resigned, and Mr. Wyld was on Saturday elected without opposition.

ELECTIONEERING TACTICS.—There were two trials at Gloucester Assizes on Monday relative to the late election at Cheltenham, in one of which William Clarke was charged with having forcibly prevented Admiral Talbot from voting for the Conservative candidates; and Jermyn Colbourn, Lavinia Colbourn, and Wallis Mullins were charged with having harassed John Kibblewhite, and prevented him from voting on the Liberal side. The Admiral had come all the way from Cork to record his vote. He arrived only a few minutes before the close of the poll, and was preparing to leave the station for the hustings when his fly was stopped, and the Admiral himself prevented from leaving. The principal part in these proceedings was taken by the defendant. Admiral Talbot stated in his evidence—"There was a great crowd and a rush, and I was knocked down by falling over another person. When I got up I was embraced by the defendant, who said, 'I'll take care of the Admiral.' I desired him to let me loose, but he kept on pressing me back to the great gates. That went on for several minutes. I had known the defendant as the keeper of the Bell for some time. While this was going on the rest of the people were inside the gates. Finding I could not clear myself from my friend Mr. Clarke's arms, I voluntarily walked to the station—the defendant following me. When in the station some one called my attention to the time by the station clock, which showed the time to be after four o'clock. In consequence of this treatment I was restrained from voting. I did not go to the poll." The defendant was found guilty, but was discharged on his own recognisances.

In the other case, in which the voter, who is an old man, had had laudanum given to him in his drink, the female defendant was acquitted, and the two others were sentenced to be imprisoned one month each.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE.—Teachers wishing to attend the examinations of the Science and Art Department in—1, Practical and Descriptive Geometry, with Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Building Construction; 2, Physics; 3, Chemistry; 4, Geology and Mineralogy (applied to mining); 5, Natural History, for the purpose of obtaining augmentation grants to their salaries (under the Science minute of the 2nd of June, 1859), must send their names, addresses, and present occupation to the Secretary of the Department, South Kensington, on or before the 31st of October, 1859. The examinations will be held in the metropolis in the last week of November. Certificates of three grades will be granted in each subject, giving the holder an augmentation grant of £10, £15, or £20 a year on each certificate while giving instruction to a class of operatives in that subject. These payments will be in addition to the value of any certificates of competency for giving primary instruction, should the teacher have already obtained any such from the Committee of Council on Education.

GOLD IMAGES FOUND IN THE Isthmus of PANAMA.—A large number of gold images has recently been discovered in the "Huacos," or Indian burial-places in the Isthmus of Panama. Several of these images have been exhibited at the office of the *New York Tribune*. They were, we learn, eight or ten in number, all of gold, and of most curious workmanship and design. One is in the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon-like head, surrounded by four horns curving outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces. Another is a frog, with large protruding eyes, the eyeballs being inclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh-bells. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes are leaving for the Ch

LITERATURE.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO JAPAN, KAMTSCHATKA, SIBERIA, AND TARTARY. By J. M. TRONSON, R.N. Smith and Elder.

Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta* formed one of the squadron in the China Seas, under Admiral Sir James Stirling, which sailed from the mouth of the Yang-Tze-Kiang for Japan in September, 1854. The author of the narrative before us was an officer on board the vessel in question, and the work is the result of his notes taken during visits paid, in 1855 and 1856, to various parts of the coasts of China, the Japanese Islands, Kamtschatka, the coasts of Siberia and Tartary, and the island of Seghalien. It need hardly be said that the localities of which descriptions are given have become, and will become still more, interesting to this country since the opening of China and Japan to British commerce, while the possession by Russia of the River Amoor renders a better acquaintance with the coasts of Siberia and Tartary very useful, if not indispensable, to our maritime interests. The information collected in the volume will, therefore, be found acceptable, accompanied as it is by charts and sketches, for which the author states that he is indebted to his friends and former messmates, Lieutenant Bush and Messrs. Freeman and May, R.N. The information afforded, however valuable in other respects, is not unaccompanied by matter of a lighter description, such as is calculated to win the attention of the less laborious and inquiring reader. In fact, the book possesses all the qualities of a book of travels, with the prominent advantage of breaking comparatively, and in some instances altogether, new ground. Not unnaturally, we venture to point out a statement that in many houses in Kamtschatka—at least in the Russian settlement of Petropavlovsk—were observed illustrations taken from the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, and pasted up in conspicuous positions.

A CRUISE IN JAPANESE WATERS. By Captain SHERARD OSBORN, R.N.

Blackwood, Edinburgh and London. This is a volume of smaller dimensions and less pretensions than the work above noticed, but as the production of one of the most distinguished members of the naval profession, and a gentleman who has already signalled himself in the literature of travel, it demands some attention. An examination shows that little, if any, attempt has been made to contribute to the scientific knowledge of the regions in which Captain Osborn appears to have passed an observant and, judging from the tone of his work, not an unpleasant sojourn. It need hardly be said that a gentleman of naturally quick perceptions, sharpened to perfection by professional habits and experience, cannot fail to give his readers a series of lively descriptions of scenery, and well-drawn sketches of life, manners, and customs, in those countries of the Indian seas the merest outskirts of which alone have hitherto been open to the prying eyes of Europeans, and especially of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was Captain Osborn's privilege to leave the north of China and sail from the important city of Tien-Tsin, bearing the cheering intelligence to Shanghai of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the empires of Great Britain and China, and of the advent of a great era in the history of the latter nation. Thenceforth China was open to the enterprise of the missionary, traveller, or merchant; and the vessels of England might not only visit her seaboard and enter her harbours, but were at liberty to penetrate to her furthest borders, by means of a noble stream, the Yang-tsi-Keang (Captain Osborn and Mr. Tronson differ, as will be seen, in their orthography of this river), which flows by and through her richest and hitherto most secluded provinces. Still more fortunate it was his lot to form one of the members of the expedition undertaken by the British Ambassador to proceed to Japan, and there to receive for Great Britain the same privileges which the Americans and Russians had in a manner compelled the Japanese Government to grant them. The cruise to Japan was not avowedly one of discovery, but, after all, it was very like one. The expedition was going on a coast imperfectly surveyed, and it was going to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, although under prohibition by Admiral Stirling's treaty of 1854 to approach that city, and, in fact, as the author states, had Marco Polo, in 1858, sprung from his grave he would have been much astonished to find that after a lapse of five centuries and a half Europe knew very little more about Japan than he did, when, in the year 1295, he pointed to the eastern margin of the Yellow Sea and said, "that there was a great island called Tipangu, peopled by a highly-civilised and wealthy race, who had bravely rolled back the tide of Tartar conquest in the days of Kublai Khan."

In a comparatively small but comprehensive space Captain Osborn has done a very great deal to dissipate this ignorance.

TO CUBA AND BACK AGAIN. By RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jun. London: Smith and Elder.

This is an account of a vacation voyage made by an American gentleman, well known as the author of the remarkable nautical work, "Two Years before the Mast," to a land which everybody says, and nobody denies, is strongly coveted by the people of the United States. In his own country Mr. Dana's short narrative will no doubt be fully appreciated, and will probably contribute to the whetting of the appetite for the annexation of Cuba, which, in some shape or other, prevails all over that part of the North American continent which flourishes under the star-spangled banner. But the work will possess much interest elsewhere from its intrinsic merits of fulness and evident accuracy of description, the simplicity of its style, and the ready geniality with which the author adapted himself to the ways of life of the Cubans; which, apparently, won for him much genuine hospitality and kindness. Without entering very deeply into social or statistical details, enough of both are given to give one an adequate understanding of the condition of Cuba from a productive and realistic point of view. The account of the change of coffee estates into sugar plantations, and its effect on many of the natural features of the country, and its operation on labour, both manual and mechanical, is one of the most interesting chapters in the work, and we think it proves that the change contains germs of still greater change in the social system of Cuba.

CAMPAGNING EXPERIENCES IN RAJPOOTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA DURING THE MUTINY (1857-58). By Mrs. HENRY DUBERLEY. Smith and Elder.

The authoress of this book is the wife of an officer of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, whose fortune, good or ill, it has been to accompany her husband in the two most recent warlike adventures in which the regiment has been engaged. Mrs. Duperley passed through the trying ordeal of the Crimean war, and was one of the numerous writers who contributed their experiences of that expedition to the reading public in the shape of "A Journal kept during the Russian War." In about fifteen months after the return of the 8th Hussars from the Crimea the regiment was embarked for Bombay, to assist in the suppression of the mutiny of the Indian Army. The authoress accompanied it from its landing all through its march, in pursuit of the rebels, a distance of 2028 miles, under an Indian sun and an Indian rain, more than 1800 miles of the distance having been accomplished on horseback by herself. The narrative is consecutive and minute, and is

frankly points out that the victors in [that dreadful] struggle were influenced by a ferocity and mercilessness to their foes which no doubt had its origin in the belief of the atrocities committed by the sepoys, but which candour obliges us to admit constituted a war of extermination, wherein scenes of butchery and cruelty were enacted in which it is difficult to realise Englishmen as actors. Apart from the narrative of the display of the human passions in their fiercest and most terrible forms, the book is an animated and, judging from internal evidence, truthful account of a series of events too remarkable in themselves, and too pregnant with mighty consequences, not to be read with interest, even though it be mostly a painful one.

A TRIP TO THE RHINE AND PARIS. By THOMAS M. GEMMEL. Ayr: Robert Maclehose.

In this week it is probable that the majority of those whose good fortune it is to be able to seek health and recreation in change of scene and in travel will be taking flight from their homes, not only in the metropolis, but all over the country.

Our attention has, therefore, naturally been turned to several works which are in the nature of guide-books for travellers; and among the first we observe Mr. Gemmel's "Trip." It appears that it is a collection of "notes" which originally appeared in the columns of the *Ayr Advertiser*, and which have been thought worthy of republication. The writer does not profess to promise anything novel to those who are familiar with France and the Rhine, but addresses himself to those who have never visited and may never visit the scenes he describes. The route described is from Ayr to London, Havre to Calais, Lille, Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Castel, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and thence to Paris. For the class of readers to which it is specially addressed the little book will be found not only interesting but useful, much of the information it gives being decidedly practical.

THE ENGLISH LAKES. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Whittaker and Co.

This is a new edition of a very charming work. Miss Martineau, as a regular inhabitant of the lake district, has a chartered right to describe it; and her graphic and practised pen has not been put in motion in vain. In the present edition it has been sought to enhance the charms of a work which has become a popular manual by producing it in a handsome form in combination with the attraction of high artistic skill. The clear, highly suggestive descriptions of the authoress are here presented in union with a well-studied selection of pictorial illustrations by artists of lake-landscape celebrity, and interspersed with a series of carefully-wrought wood-engravings, drawn, engraved, and printed under the superintendence of Linton. To render the volume every way complete as a topographical description of the district, a series of papers on the meteorology, botany, and geology of the locality, contributed by scientific gentlemen of local experience and long practical observation, has been added to the descriptive matter; and a valuable table of the altitudes of the principal mountains of the district has been supplied from the records of the Ordnance Survey now in progress. Nothing can be more admirable than the getting up of the book—engravings, type, paper, and binding combining to render it a most handsome and elegant vade-mecum of that picturesque and charming region which, now that we hear that travelling is taking a turn in favour of home scenery, will, no doubt, this autumn be among the most favoured resorts of tourists.

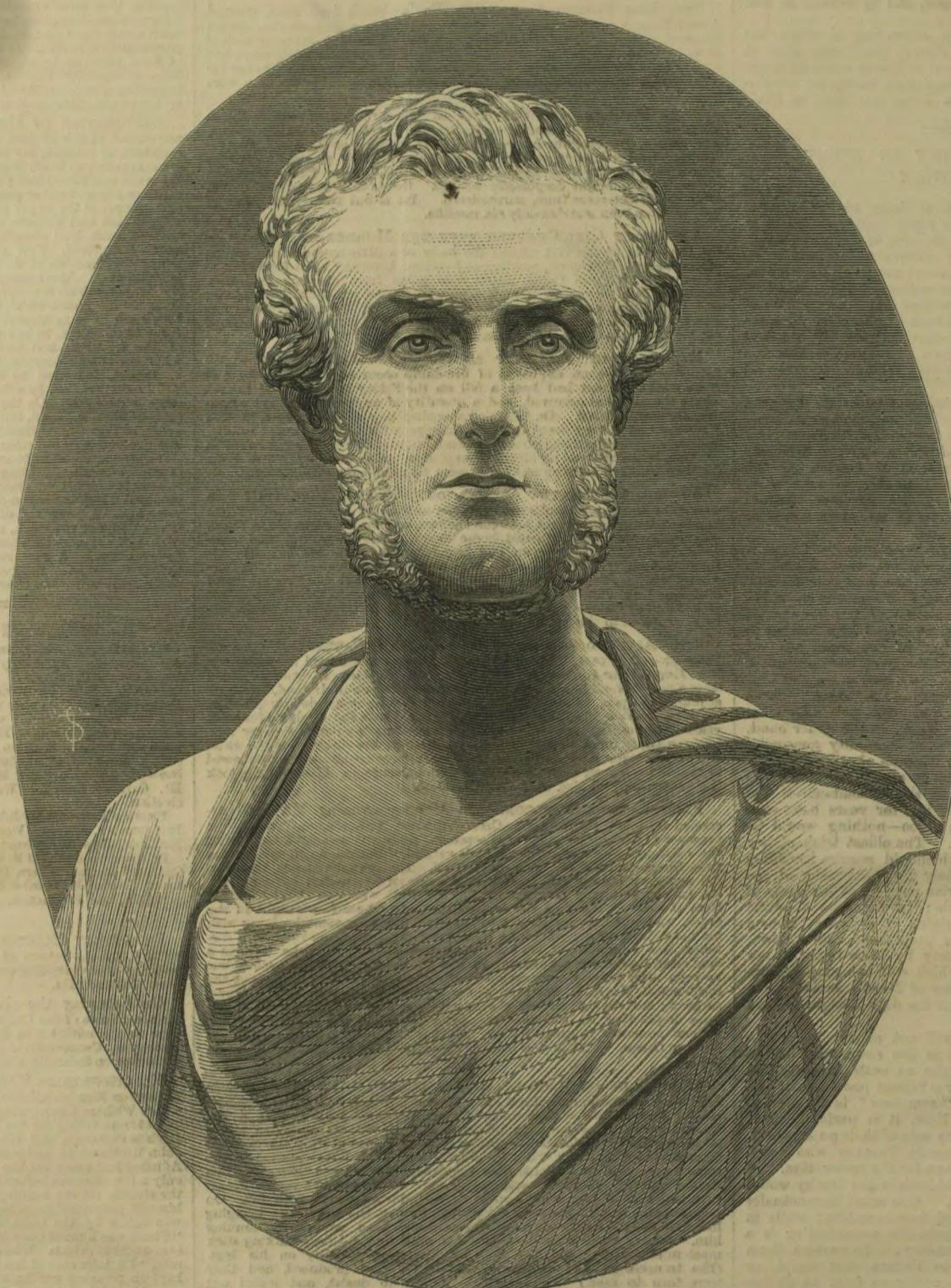
A SERIES OF GUIDES TO THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. By W. KEDDIE, Esq. Glasgow: Maclure and Macdonald.

This is a very well-executed and convenient set of books, which afford every possible information, accompanied by illustrations, of the various routes to the Highlands of Scotland, including the way from Glasgow to Oban, thence to Staffa and Iona, Fort William, Glencoe, Inverness, the Isle of Skye, &c. Their publication at this moment is well timed, and will be found not merely useful but indispensable to tourists who propose to start from the Clyde on a Highland excursion.

PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTESS OF SHAFESBURY.

On Saturday evening, the 6th inst., the Manchester Free-trade Hall was crowded by factory operatives of that city and the surrounding towns, to witness the presentation to the Countess of Shafesbury of a colossal marble bust of her noble husband. The following account of the proceedings on that occasion is abbreviated from the *Manchester Guardian*:—A memorial to show the esteem and gratitude of the factory operatives of the district for the noble Earl's exertions in promoting the Ten Hours Bill had been long contemplated; and about nine months ago the Central Short Time Committee in Manchester proposed that a bust of the Earl should be presented to the Countess. The proposal was approved by a general delegate meeting; subscriptions, mostly in very small sums, were speedily announced from Manchester and the surrounding towns, and they have amounted to more than £200. It was decided to intrust the execution of the memorial to Mr. M. Noble, the well-known sculptor, of London; and he has produced a bust strikingly good as a work of art as well as a likeness. The bust, upon a tall marble pedestal, was placed, covered, on the platform of the hall, immediately behind the chairman's seat.

The Earl and Countess of Shafesbury, who were accompanied by their son, the Hon. Mr. Ashley, were greeted on their entrance with enthusiastic cheers, which were continued several minutes. Mr. Samuel Jones was called to the chair. The chairman, in the course of his opening speech, said he had only consented to preside because it had been decided by the committee that the proceedings should be wholly conducted by working men. Referring to the beneficial effects of factory legislation, he said he believed that there were few, if any, of the employers who would now like to return to the long-hour system of labour. From his own experience he believed that there was nothing like hostility existing between the employers and employed in consequence of the settlement of this important question. There should not be any hostility, for the interests of the two classes were identical. He was satisfied that he spoke



BUST OF THE EARL OF SHAFESBURY.—BY MATTHEW NOBLE.

full of sketches of that species of adventure in flood and field, siege and battle, which might he expected, and which are really very graphically done. Although, of course, a non-combatant in every sense of the word, Mrs. Duperley seems never to have been distant when military operations were going on, for she describes them with a vivacity and *vraisemblance* which could only belong to an eyewitness. On the details of the march she is, of course, still better informed; and, certainly, if her record of the services and sufferings of the portion of the army occupied in the suppression of the mutiny to which she was attached is a specimen of the deeds done and the trials undergone by all the other corps, it is difficult to express how great ought to be the appreciation of the acts of that band of European soldiers who, under circumstances unparalleled in their nature, went on unwearied and without a murmur to the end, which was the saving of India. In concluding this necessary brief comment on a book well worth perusing in connection with its subject, we would point to the preface, which contains some remarks on the general subject of the future mode of dealing with India, both in relation to its army and its social condition, which, though brief, are remarkably suggestive.

UP AMONG THE PANDIES; OR, A YEAR'S SERVICE IN INDIA. By Lieut. VIVIAN DERING MAGENDIE, Royal Artillery. Routledge. The scope and object as well as the nature of the materials of this book are much the same as those of the one above noticed. The author went with the first troops that were sent out from England in 1857, to assist in quelling the mutiny in India. He was attached to the army under Lord Clyde which effected the capture of Lucknow, and he was afterwards employed with Sir Hope Grant's flying column which had for its duty the pursuit and dispersion, if not the entire destruction, of the remnant of the rebels in Oude. In the rainy season of 1858 ill-health compelled him to retire for a time from active service; and therefore the story as told is literally that of a single year. Here is another testimony to the sufferings which the European troops went through in that abnormal warfare, which called forth in so eminent a degree the indomitable fortitude and passive endurance of our soldiers—qualities which they were vainly supposed not to possess in such a degree as those of courage and loyalty to their country. But this book presents us also with another view of the picture. Although with evident reluctance, and always under a kind of protest, the author

the feelings of the workers generally when he said—

We envy not our masters' wealth,
But gladly we increase their store;
We justly ask for labour's toll
Sweet competence, and nothing more.

There were still some small defects in the laws; but those, it was hoped, might be in effect amended without the necessity of appealing to Parliament. But, should such a course become necessary, or should it be attempted generally to infringe the Act, the workers were as prepared as ever, and they felt confident that the Earl of Shaftesbury, their noble champion, would again lead them on to victory (Cheers).

Mr. Stanley read an address to the Countess of Shaftesbury, and on behalf of the committee presented the bust, which was uncovered amidst loud cheers. The address referred to the exertions of the Earl, and the constant interest and kindness of the Countess. The document, which was beautifully written and emblazoned, and also framed and glazed, was handed to the Countess by two young women, the audience rising and cheering heartily.

The Countess of Shaftesbury said: My good friends, it will not require many words from me to express the deep and heartfelt gratitude with which I receive this testimonial of your respect and affection. I prize it highly as coming from a large body of my countrymen, whose character for intelligence and morality qualifies them to estimate at their true value any efforts made for the welfare of the community. You will believe, I am sure, that, having watched the progress of your exertions with lively interest, I warmly rejoice in your success, and it is my fervent prayer to God that it may be blessed through many generations to you and to your children (Loud cheers).

Mr. Mawdesley read the inscription upon the pedestal of the bust, as follows:—

Presented to Emily, wife of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, by the factory operatives of the manufacturing districts of the north of England, as a token of their regard and esteem for the persevering efforts of her noble husband in promoting by legislative enactment a limitation of the hours of labour of children, females, and young persons employed in mills and factories,

The Earl of Shaftesbury was then called upon by the chairman, and he was received with long-continued cheering. In the course of his address the noble Lord said that, if those present thought that thanks were due to him for the small services he had rendered, those thanks were certainly more due to his wife, whose presence had been so kindly acknowledged, because, in 1833, when the matter was propounded to him, he had great doubts and difficulties—not as to the justice of the cause, but as to his competency to undertake it, from a fear of the mighty obstacles that stood in the way. He took counsel on the right hand and on the left; but he left the issue to be decided by his wife; and she, without a moment's hesitation, said, "Go forward!" (Loud cheers, which drowned the conclusion of the sentence).

Let his hearers draw a moral from that anecdote, and learn to submit a little more to the counsel of their wives. If he knew anything of the character of Lancashire and Yorkshire women, he was satisfied that they would give good advice to their husbands and keep their houses in order; and let none be ashamed to have it said that he was under petticoat government. The noble Earl reviewed the gains that had resulted from the Ten Hours Bill, and forcibly impressed

upon the audience the necessity and importance of maintaining what they had achieved. The Hon. Mr. Ashley next briefly addressed the meeting; expressing his pleasure that his first appearance in public should be before an assemblage of factory operatives, whom he had always been taught to regard as brothers and sisters.

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the noble Earl and Countess, and to the chairman.

MADAME LEMMENS SHERRINGTON.

HELENE LEMMENS SHERRINGTON is a native of Preston, in Lancashire, and was born in October, 1834. At a very early age she quitted England with her parents, and resided for many years in Holland and afterwards in Belgium. At the Conservatoire de Brussels she pursued her musical studies, and soon obtained great success at concerts both in France and Holland. In the spring of 1856 Miss Sherrington paid her first visit to London, and received such a flattering reception as to induce her to revisit the metropolis each season. She still resides in Brussels, in consequence of her marriage with M. Lemmens, professor of the Conservatoire at Brussels, first organist to the King of the Belgians, and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. Monsieur Lemmens' instructions and compositions for the organ are standard works of European reputation. Madame Lemmens' voice is pure, brilliant, and mellow: its compass exceeds two octaves and a half, with singular facility of vocalisation. With much natural feeling and artistic expression, Madame Lemmens possesses a refined and graceful style, and is altogether one of the most accomplished singers of the day.

ARMED STEAM-YACHT FOR HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

ON Monday, the 8th inst., the beautiful steam-yacht *Immacolata Concezione* (which has been built for the private use of his Holiness the Pope) made her trial trip in the river, previous to her departure for the Papal States, with the most satisfactory results; for, though the vessel was deeply laden, she averaged a speed of 12½ knots per hour. The vessel was constructed by the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company, from the designs of Mr. James Ash, and is furnished with engines by Messrs. J. Seaward and Co., of Millwall. The fitting and general equipment of the vessel is of the first order, and the private cabin of his Holiness a model of taste and elegance.

The principal dimensions are as follow:—Length, 178 ft.; beam, 27 ft.; depth of hold, 16 ft.; and 627 tons burthen. Her engines are of 160 horses nominal, with an indicated power of 300 horses. She carries as armament eight brass 18-pounder guns.

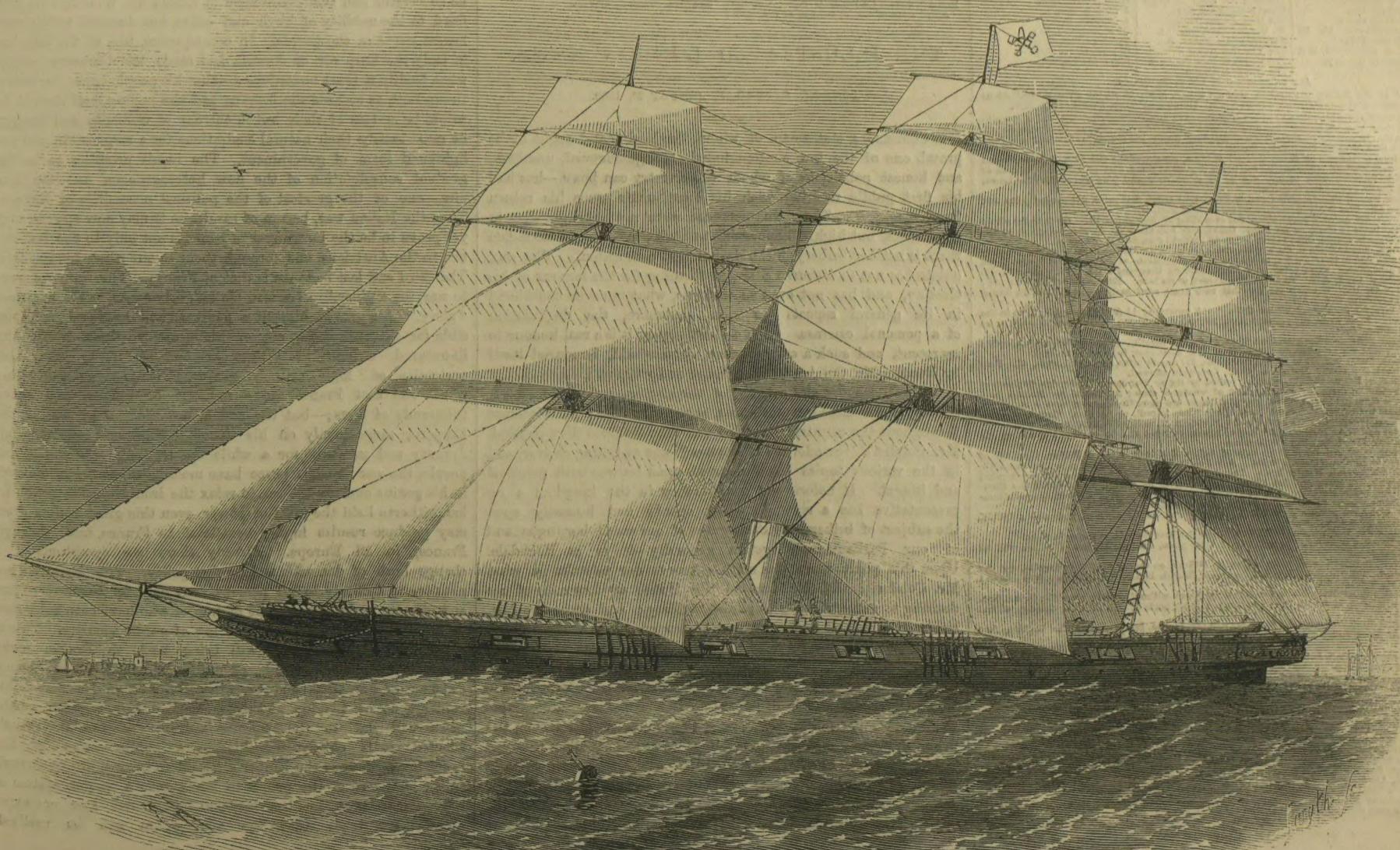
AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT A FARM AT MEDOLO.

MEDOLO is a small village in the Campagna di Medola, near Guidizzolo, in the Duchy of Modena, and contains 1200 inhabitants.

Our Artist, who was present throughout the battle of Solferino, and from whom we have received sketches of that eventful struggle, has favoured us with a view of a farmhouse at Medolo which was made use of as a dépôt for the reception of Austrian prisoners. The scene of our Engraving represents the farmhouse as it appeared at ten o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June. The village of Medolo, from which they were driven by the Zouaves after a severe combat at about nine o'clock, had been previously in the possession of the Austrians. It may appear strange to see a captured officer wearing his sword; it is not usual to leave arms in the possession of prisoners; but on this occasion the hostile Captain had conducted himself so bravely that his request to be allowed to keep his weapon was granted. This



MADAME LEMMENS SHERRINGTON.



NEW ARMED SCREW STEAM-YACHT "IMMACOLATA CONCEZIONE," BUILT FOR HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

The greater the amount of rational freedom enjoyed by the French nation, the greater the security for the permanent alliance of England and France. The personal alliances of Sovereigns, however great and wise they may be, are liable to so many interruptions—from passion, caprice, ambition, or even a bad stomach—that they are not to be depended upon for a day. But the public alliances of great nations founded upon mutual interest and respect are alliances more likely to endure and to be turned to good purposes. We have never been among the flatterers of the Emperor. We have never hesitated to express our opinion on his policy; and, as regards the Italian war, we were perhaps more outspoken than most of our contemporaries in denunciation of its pretexts and in hopelessness of its results. But since the peace of Villafranca we have seen in every act of the Emperor what we think to be a sincere determination to make amends for a great error, and to cement the weakened links of the British alliance. The reduction of the French Navy, the pardon of political offenders, and the more than half-promised revision of the French tariff—all consequent upon the hasty war and the as hasty peace—are severally the symptoms of the dawn of a new and better state of things in France. Free trade would crown the edifice of pacification. Is the Emperor strong enough to add that boon to the rest? We hope so. He is well known to be a Free-trader; and there are many indications afloat which strengthen the supposition that his attachment to free-trade principles will speedily take the form of positive enactment. The Protectionists of France are not able to show a front like the Austrians; and, if these were so easily beaten, the Emperor, with an economic truth and the successful example of England to encourage him, is not likely to be deterred from doing battle with so feeble a foe as Protection. If he do, he will assuredly gain the victory.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne on Friday evening, at which Parliament was ordered to be prorogued until Thursday, the 27th of October. The Royal Speech for closing the Session was submitted and approved. On the evening of the same day her Majesty and the Prince Consort embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, on a cruise. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred (who had just arrived from Edinburgh), Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Captain Du Plat, and Major Elphinstone. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis accompanied her Majesty as Secretary of State.

On Saturday morning the Royal yacht (which had remained at anchor in Yarmouth Roads during the night) proceeded to Jersey, when her Majesty landed at St. Heliers at half-past eleven o'clock. The Queen received an address, presented by the Bailiff. Her Majesty and the Royal party then drove through the town to the Victoria College. In the afternoon the Queen again landed at St. Aubyn's Bay, and drove across the island to the breakwater at St. Catherine's, where her Majesty re-embarked, and returned to the Royal yacht, which was anchored off Mont Orgueil. In the evening Captain Cumming, of her Majesty's ship *Emerald*, had the honour of being invited to dinner.

On Sunday the Royal yacht proceeded to St. Pierre, Guernsey. Divine service was performed on board. In the afternoon her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family landed, and drove to the Lieutenant-Governor's house (Major-General Slade), and to the fort. In the evening her Majesty re-embarked, and proceeded to Alderney, which place was left at an early hour on Monday for Osborne, where her Majesty and the Royal family landed at ten o'clock a.m.

On Monday afternoon the Queen drove out with their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Louisa. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Captain Du Plat. The Royal dinner party included Prince Alfred, the Princess Hohenlohe, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, and Sir L. George Couper. The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of the Household, arrived, and presented addresses to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Princess Hohenlohe, drove to Ryde. The Marchioness of Ely and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey were in attendance.

On Wednesday the Queen celebrated the birthday of the Duchess of Kent by a dinner and fete to the seamen and marines of the Royal yacht, the detachment of infantry, the Trinity House and Coastguard men stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen with their wives, employed at Osborne. The number entertained was nearly 600, for whom dinner was prepared in tents, erected on the lawn. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Duchess of Kent and the Royal children, first witnessed the dinner, and afterwards took up their station in a marquee, where they remained to view the rustic games and races until after seven o'clock.

The Hon. Horatio Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by her daughter the Princess Marie, left town on Thursday evening on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne. Their Imperial Highnesses crossed from Portsmouth to Ryde in the Admiralty steamer *Fire Queen*, and were received on landing by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who has been staying at the Pier Hotel for some days. In the evening their Imperial Highnesses dined with her Majesty at Osborne. The Grand Duchess returned to Chesham House on Friday.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, Count Platen, after having, on Friday evening, delivered to the Queen his letters of credence from King Charles XV., left town yesterday for an absence of two months in Germany and Sweden.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left Knowsley Park, Lancashire, on Monday, for Draymond Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at Achtnacarry, near Fort-William, N.B., from Heron Court, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left Buxton for Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

Lord and Lady Brougham have arrived at Brougham Hall from Grafton-street.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The great interest taken by the public in the completion of the *Great Eastern* has led, we understand, to an influx of visitors far in excess to what could possibly have been anticipated. We are glad to learn that the directors have in consequence decided on making immediate arrangements for enlarged and improved means of ingress and egress, and also to add to the staff of persons in attendance, with the view of affording all possible facilities for the proper inspection of the vessel.

MARTINSLOCH.—There are two tunnels in the Alps thus named. The Martinsloch engraved in our last week's Number is pierced through the ridge or screen which runs along the summit of the Segnes Pass, in the Alps of Glarus; whilst the one mentioned in Murray's Hand-book is in the Bernese Alps.

The names of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the mode of taking evidence in the Court of Chancery, and its effects, are published in the *Gazette*. The list begins with the name of the Lord Chancellor, and ends with that of G. T. Gibson, Esq., and comprises most of the great Chancery lawyers on the Bench and retired from it.

On Monday a girl only eleven years of age, daughter of Mr. Daniel Redman, of Copenhagen-street, Islington, on being scolded by her stepmother for some impropriety, of which she threatened to inform the father, left the house and threw herself into the water at the gas factory and was drowned.

A letter in *Calignani* from Cattaro states that Prince Danilo, who had instituted a military medal, has distributed it to the officers and soldiers of his army who distinguished themselves at the battle of Graovo. The claims of the Montenegrin warriors were established in rather a singular manner: all those who had killed a Turk and produced his nose to the Prince received the medal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT was duly prorogued somewhat late in the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th instant, and its members, titled and commoners, have been too glad to be released from the offensive presence of the river. The Speech itself could have little to chronicle, and its most important paragraphs were in the nature of anticipation rather than summary. Reforms at home, reforms in India, are the things to be attended to, the latter immediately, the former early next Session. So said the Speech; and, in addition, that her Majesty had not enough information before her to enable her to decide whether she could properly assent to take part in a Congress or not. A Plenipotentiary has been accredited to Canton; and the Sovereign is obliged by what Parliament has done for the defence of the country. That is really all that Lord Chancellor Campbell had to say. It is probable that before the next speech from the throne is delivered events will have occurred that will afford material for more effective paragraphs. "Happy is the nation that has no stirring events to furnish forth her annals."

Our Sovereign is at Osborne, but has been visiting the Channel Islands, where every demonstration of loyalty has attended her progress amid the beautiful scenery of those outlying portions of her dominions. The inevitable "address" had to be heard and answered: it is the sort of turnpike which Royalty has to pay on its holidays—*surgit amari aliquid*—but such things can be borne, even from island bailiffs, with a fine sight, and fine weather, and a loyal population.

Splendidly imposing was the spectacle to which the Emperor of the French invited Paris for Sunday last. The return of the army of Italy was celebrated with every ceremonial calculated to create effect, and to linger in the memory of the spectators. Whatever they might think of the gain to Italy, or of the terrible cost of French life which had preceded the triumph, they could not deny that a magnificent show was before them, and a French ruler has conquered three quarters out of four of the opinion of his subjects when he has given them a fine spectacle. The Napoleon Column, in the Place Vendôme, was the appropriate pivot of the military panorama, and there the liberator of Italy, his beautiful ex-Regent, and their interesting child, disfigured in a uniform, watched the long array, and paid such special honour as valour or suffering seemed to deserve. Nothing could be more brilliant and more successful but for the contrempts of some heavy rain which descended to destroy the preposterous millinery of the ladies, and to enrich their enchanted milliners. With that triumphal march may be said to close the Italian drama, of which Solferino was the climax. There is, however, a sequel to the piece. That sequel would seem to be almost in rehearsal. It is likely to turn upon the restoration of the small Sovereigns, expelled by their people when Italian liberation was thought to be something more than a couple of "words of sunshine." The people are determined not to have those small Sovereigns back. Austria is stated to feel it due to herself that they shall be restored, as arranged at Villafranca; and if a people will not have a ruler there is only one way of making them accept him. In the idea that Austria may adopt that way, and France not see fit to restrain her, there is a certain thing organised called the Army of Central Italy. Of this the noble Garibaldi has taken the lead. The sagacious, therefore, may judge what is likely to be the result, and how far the hastily-arranged treaty of Villafranca and the deliberate debates of diplomats at Zurich have "settled the Italian question."

The Emperor of the French has issued a general amnesty to political offenders, and to those Frenchmen who have come under the operation of the law providing for public safety. The act is a well-timed and popular one, and will probably cause the return to France of a great number of the minor disaffected. But it may be doubted whether the leading opponents of the Government will not see in the amnesty a means of silencing their continuous reclamations, and will decline to come where the condition of their residence must be acquiescence.

In the Speech from the Woolsack the usual reference was made to the contentment and happiness of the people of this country, and we are thankful to feel that the epithets were not misused, and that to know from statistics that the national prosperity and the national health are on the increase. It is, however, to be regretted that, while the words were being spoken, there were standing about the Houses of Parliament, and lounging in other parts of London, thousands of workmen whose work at this time would have been most valuable to themselves and to their employers, but who choose to withhold it. It was hoped that a comprise of some kind would be made; but this does not now appear so probable as it did some days back. Neither masters nor men are inclined to concession, and in the mean time the noble and important works of London are at a standstill. The most important of these is the grand sewerage, from which not an hour ought to be taken, but which cannot be proceeded with until the strike is at an end. The only feature of the strike which gives any satisfaction is its pacific character, and the willingness of the men to reason, however wrongly they may reason. Fifty years ago they would have torn down scaffolds, assailed their employers, and fallen under the fire of soldiers. Is not this a victory for the friends of education, and an encouragement to go on to victories over error as well as over brutality?

Politics, extinct in the metropolis, are slightly reviving in the provinces, under the influence of elections, and of a grand demonstration in honour of Mr. Cobden. The result of the former has been the return of Mr. Wyld for Bodmin, and of Sir Arthur Buller (after a fierce struggle) for Devonport. The soirée, it had been determined, should be a great success; and it was one for those who took part in it, though the orations will be rather calmly received by the rest of England, at present much too busy with bathing and grouse to pay much heed to Mr. Cobden's reasons for not taking office. His excuse was, in brief, this—that he could not concur in Lord Palmerston's known foreign policy. Lord Palmerston will probably reply that he notoriously understands foreign politics, and that Mr. Cobden, as notoriously, has not made them his study.

Mr. Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher, had his triumph on Tuesday, when the first stone of his new chapel was laid. The site is near the Elephant and Castle—or, to render the statement intelligible to Belgravia, about a mile down the road after crossing Westminster-bridge into Surrey. Sir S. Peto, M.P., was the president of the day, and who will say that there is any want of earnestness among the admirers of Mr. Spurgeon, when it is added that nearly £5000 of contributions to the chapel clinked (there were cheques, but let us be "graphic") upon that foundation-stone. The chapel is to hold about 5000 persons; and it is due to its promoters to add that it is not to be kept exclusively for the sect that raises it, but will upon fitting occasion be lent to other denominations.

We are curious to hear what the polemic press will have to say to Mr. Baron Bramwell, who, in rebuking a silly person who thought it wrong to investigate the question whether an accused person were guilty or innocent, and therefore objected to serve on a jury (we are not excusing such absurdity), gave opinion on a theological question so as which some of those who study such matters may think the learned Judge inadequately appreciated. This, and the absence of counsel on the Western Circuit when their cases should have come on (they defend themselves by saying that they should have been in time had the Judge gone to church, as custom and propriety dictated), "have afforded some discussion in legal circles;" at this exceedingly dull period, when it is difficult to find anything to talk about or anybody to talk about it.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received on Friday morning through Mr. Reuter's office:—

BERNE, August 18.—Yesterday the French and Sardinian Ambassadors had a conference. To-day a dinner is to be given by Count Collorado on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The 4th Swiss Regiment, in the service of the King of Naples, has also been completely disbanded, the Regiment not having consented to be transformed into national battalions.

TRIESTE, August 18.—The *Austrian*, Lloyd's steamer, which arrived to day, brings advices from Constantinople to the 13th inst. Zohrab Pacha is appointed to the post of Turkish Consul-General at Rome.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The parish Church of Elston, near Newark, has been reopened for divine service after undergoing considerable repairs and improvements, at a cost of nearly £400.

By permission of the Ranger, Lord Aberdeen, special services will be conducted by various ministers in Greenwich Park on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

A testimonial of affectionate esteem, consisting of a purse of sixty sovereigns, was recently presented to the Rev. William Fidcock, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Addlestone, near Chertsey, Surrey, by a deputation, headed by the Hon. Locke King and the Hon. Howe Browne.

On Wednesday the patrons of the Leeds parish church filled up the vacancy in the Vicarage of Leeds occasioned by the recent elevation of the Very Rev. Dr. Hook to the Deanship of Chichester. There were thirty-eight candidates for the Vicarage; and the Rev. James Atlay, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed.

The parishioners of St. James, Curtin-road, Finsbury-square, have erected a very beautiful and valuable stained glass window over the altar of the church, as a mark of respect and esteem for their Rector, the Rev. James W. Markwell, M.A., on the completion of the eighth year of his incumbency.

The foundation-stone of new national and infant school-rooms about to be erected at Wangford, Suffolk, for the united parishes of Henham, Wangford, and Reydon, has been laid by the Countess of Stradbroke, who, taking great interest in the education and welfare of the working classes, intends defraying the whole cost, with the exception of a grant from the Committee of Council.

The Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter have set an example which may be judiciously followed in all the cathedrals throughout the country. The nave of the sacred edifice has been appropriated for afternoon service on Sundays. A vast area is thus obtained for the congregation, and it is a pleasing fact that on every occasion there has been an overwhelming attendance.

A new church for the ecclesiastical district of St. Mark, Reigate, has just been commenced under the auspices of Earl Somers. The chancel of the church, which will be a handsome Gothic structure, will be calculated to hold 700 persons, and the cost will be £3000. The first Incumbent will be the Rev. Arthur Cazenove, of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of Frettentown, near Staplehurst.

On Friday week the children of the several schools in connection with the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth, were treated with cake and tea in the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace, granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the purpose. Upwards of 1400 children were admitted to the grounds at about three o'clock, and were soon after enjoying themselves in full glee. Tea was afterwards served out with the usual accompaniments of cake, &c., and after an excellent meal the children resumed their sport in the presence of nearly 1000 persons. A display of fireworks took place at nine o'clock.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. Garnier, Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, to be Dean of Ripon. Rev. W. Cadman, to be Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone. Rev. W. J. P. Dermott to be Vicar of Bramford, Suffolk. Rev. W. V. Williams to be Incumbent of Llangedwyn, Oswestry. Rev. W. M. Dermott to be Chaplain of Westminster Hospital. Rev. W. C. Bullen, to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; Rev. C. D. Nix to be Perpetual Curate of Bush End, Hatfield Forest, Essex. *Clergyries:* The Rev. J. W. Gedze to Holy Trinity, Cheltenham; Rev. R. U. Lamberton to Burbridge, Wilts; Rev. O. Summer to Milborne-Port, near Sherborne; Rev. E. Wynne to Walcot St. Swithin, Bath.

A BEAUTIFUL STAINED GLASS WINDOW has just been inserted in the chancel of Humberstone Church, the gift of Mrs. Huskisson, of Mecklenburg-square, London, to the memory of the late Rev. J. Dudley. Under the window is affixed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—"This window has been inserted as an offering to the House of God and a memorial to the Rev. John Dudley, M.A., some time Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and forty-seven years one of her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Leicester. For sixty-two years he fulfilled the duties of Vicar of this parish, and for a period of sixty-one years held the Vicarage of Sileby, in this county. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dudley, also Vicar of this parish thirty-five years, and grandson of the Rev. Paul Dudley, likewise Vicar of this parish forty-five years. He was author of several learned works, and a kind and liberal friend to the poor. This church was re-pewed by him in the year 1850. He died Jan. 7, 1856, in the ninety-fourth year of his age." The above inscription is remarkable, as showing that father, son, and grandson fulfilled the duties of Vicars of the parish. A portrait and memoir of the Rev. Mr. Dudley were published in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* at the time of his decease.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the closing week of the Conference were as follows:—

At the morning sitting on Saturday, the 6th inst., the Rev. T. Dickson read the following statistics of Church membership for the past year:—London district, 18,870; Bedford, 10,634; Kent, 5532; Norwich, 830; Oxford, 547; Portsmouth, 4754; Channel Islands, 3186; Devonport, 6811; Cornwall, 18,353; Exeter, 4949; Bristol, 9048; Bath, 7177; South Wales (first), 2875; South Wales (second), 4114; North Wales, 9367; Birmingham, 16,543; Macclesfield, 9228; Liverpool, 11,124; Manchester, 23,369; Halifax, 15,781; Leeds, 15,331; Sheffield, 9038; Nottingham, 12,181; Lincoln, 11,920; Hull, 14,319; York, 11,954; Whitby, 8123; Newcastle, 8539; Carlisle, 3142; Isle of Man, 3554; Edinburgh, 3256; Zetland, 1455: total, 202,797; last year, 277,091: increase, 15,706. The allotment of the candidates for the ministry was settled substantially as follows:—To institution and foreign missions, 25; institution and home work, 10; home missions, 10; president's list of reserve, 10; to immediate and active service, 25. The report of the Sabbath committee was read, and an interesting conversation took place, in which several ministers took part.

On the following Monday the morning and evening sittings of the Conference were taken up with somewhat miscellaneous business, the statistical committee meanwhile proceeding with its duties. Nothing requiring special notice was brought before the Conference.

On Tuesday, after a discussion respecting bazaars, it was resolved that notice of the evils connected with them should be taken in the pastoral address. The stationing of ministers was completed, and the district chairmen were appointed.

On Wednesday memorials from different districts were read and considered, and the report of the book committee was presented.

On Thursday the Home Mission report was read and considered, and the home missionaries stationed. Sundry educational matters were discussed, after which it was decided that the next English Conference should be held in London, and the next Irish Conference in Dublin.

At the morning sitting on Friday various petitions and communications were read and answered; and the list of the missionary deputations appointed was read over. At the evening sitting an arrangement was made that the delegation from Ireland should meet the English committee of education in London, for the purpose of a full investigation of what the Irish Conference had done relative to the Irish Education Board. The suggestions in a report of a committee appointed last year were ordered to be printed and forwarded to each minister, and to be settled next Conference, on "what could be done to facilitate the dispatch of business at the Conference." A committee on "connectional documents" reported that it was desirable to form a Wesley Library, a Wesleyan Library, and a library of the modern works of Methodists, as well as a depository of papers, portraits, prints, &c., interesting to students of Methodist history. For these purposes a fireproof room in the Centenary Hall might be used; and the committee asked Conference to appoint a committee for the collection of documents, and also a curator. The committee for preparing a code of rules reported progress. The unanimous thanks of Conference were recorded to Joseph Hargreaves, Esq., of Shipley, for presenting to the Connection a freehold school-room on the model deed, which cost £600. The "Conference Journal" having been read, the President and Secretary signed it, all the brethren present standing; and, after a hymn and prayer, the Conference of 1859 closed a little after ten o'clock.

The wife of William Davison, in the parish of Eccleshall, gave birth to three sons on Sunday, the 7th inst., all of whom are living and seem likely to thrive. In reply to an application, made through the Vicar of the parish, the Queen has presented Mrs. Davison with £5.

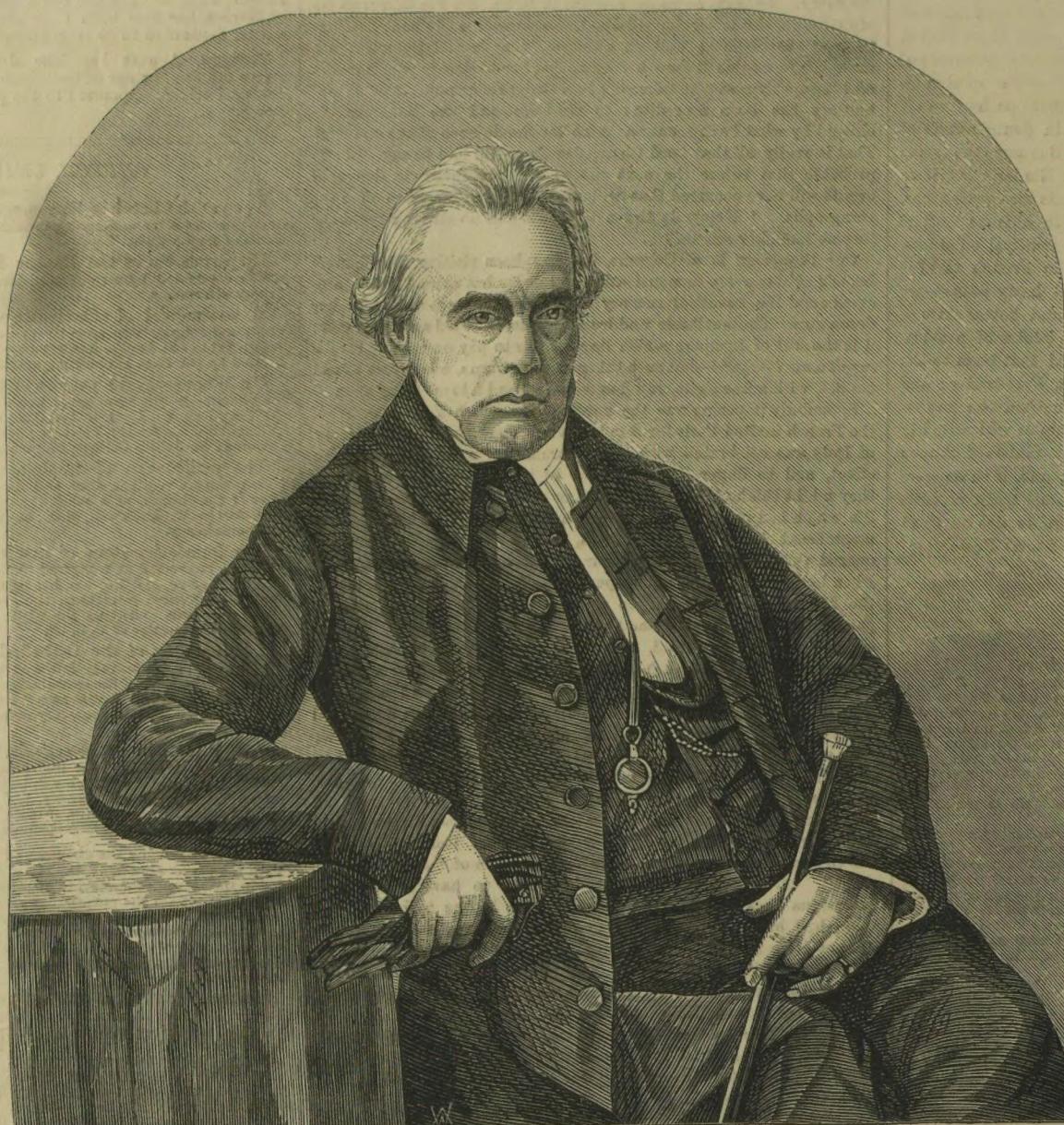
THE REV. MR. WADDY.

SAMUEL DOUSLAND WADDY was born at Burton-on-Trent, in 1804. He is the son of the late Rev. Richard Waddy, who was for about sixty years a respected Wesleyan minister. S. D. Waddy was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, under the vigilant tuition of the late Rev. Jonathan Crowther. He entered the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry in the year 1825, Cambridge being the first circuit to which he was appointed. From Cambridge he removed to Lynn, and thence to Birmingham, at which latter place he remained two years. His next appointments were Gateshead, two years; Northampton, three years; Sheffield West, three years; Sheffield East, three years; and in 1844 he was appointed Governor and Chaplain of Wesley College, Sheffield, which appointment he has held from that time to the present. Mr. Waddy has, from the beginning of his career, evinced great interest in all Methodist affairs, and the part he has taken has always been a firm and manly one. Perhaps no Wesleyan minister has more fully maintained the social honour and ecclesiastical dignity of his order. It was mainly by Mr. Waddy's exertions that the Royal charter was obtained for Wesley College. He is said to have managed the affairs of the college with great ability, having extricated the establishment from considerable financial difficulties, and brought it into a condition of prosperity.

The Rev. S. D. Waddy seems to believe that there are many other good things in the world besides Methodism, but, whilst he keeps a sharp eye on all public interests and passing events, he has fully consecrated himself to the service of his own Church, of which he is an efficient and distinguished minister. Mr. Waddy is cheerful and genial in private life; his conversation is quick, intelligent, and logical, embracing a wide range of topics, not unfrequently glittering with chastened wit. In the pulpit, especially on the platform, he inclines rather to philosophy than to poetry—dealing more with the principle of a thing than with its sentiment. His style is free, ratiocinative, flowing; his powers of extempore and impromptu speaking are great. In the churches over

which he has been pastor his name and labours are cherished in grateful memory. In the presidential chair he appears as a first-class man of business. Calm and self-possessed, he rapidly disentangles the real points at issue from irrelevant matter, summing up in a clear and forcible manner. In presiding over the Conference he keeps close to the business in hand, and rules effectively without the show of prerogative. The opinion entertained of Mr. Waddy by his brother ministers is seen in the fact that they have put into his hands the Conference seal, and so conferred upon him their highest honour.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Eastham, of Manchester.

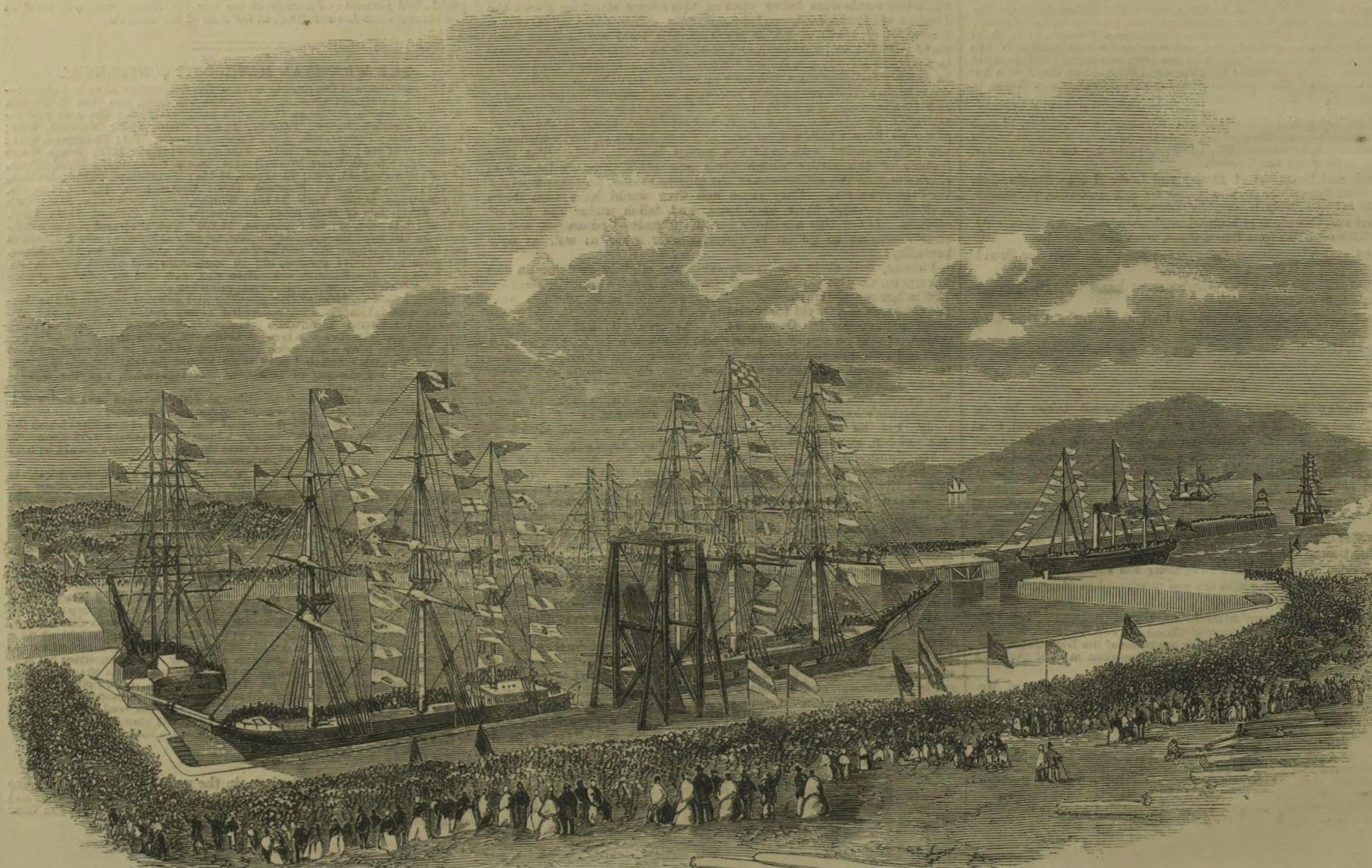


THE REV. S. D. WADDY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE OF 1859.

OPENING OF THE SILLOTH DOCK.

THE new wet dock at the port of Silloth was opened by Sir James Graham on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., under most auspicious circumstances. This dock is about 600 feet long by 300 feet wide, with two pairs of entrance-gates, having 60 feet of opening; and at high water of spring tides there will be 25 feet dep'th of water in it. There is a magnificent jetty extending for 1000 feet into the sea, and the jetty and the quay walls are connected by rails with the railway station. We give from the *Northern Counties Advertiser*

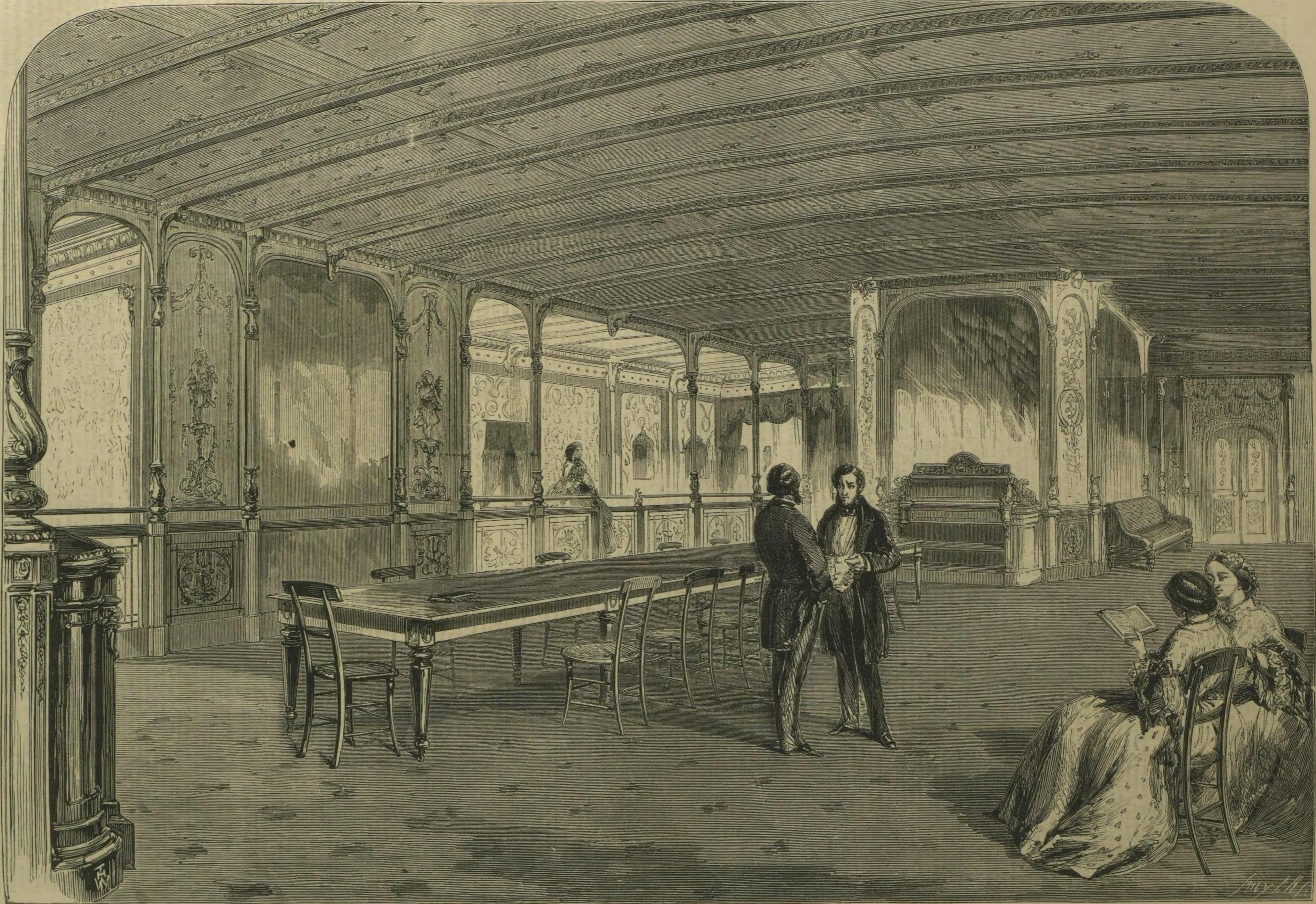
and of Mr. Charlton, Chairman of the Border Counties Railway, in connection with the railway interest, were proposed and drunk with many compliments on the successful issue of the struggle they had brought to such a desirable termination. Both these gentlemen replied in able addresses, insisting upon the necessity of harmony amongst the lately contending companies. The healths of the chairman, vice-chairman, engineer, and contractor, as well as those of the labourers who had constructed and the masters of the vessels who had entered the dock, followed in quick succession. The tables were then removed, and a ball prolonged the festivities till morning.



OPENING OF THE MARSHALL DOCK AT THE PORT OF SILLOTH

a few particulars of the ceremony:—"The morning was fine till noon, when the wind freshened, and there were heavy flying showers from time to time. At half-past two the long-expected train arrived. A procession, headed by flags, banners, and a band, escorted in state the sword and mace borne before the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle, and followed by a troop of umbrellas ever so many deep, under which were the Chairman and Directors of the Silloth Dock, North British and Border Counties Railway, and a host of friends of the undertaking. The Directors of the Railway, the Mayor and Corporation, and gentlemen having tickets of admission to the pier, followed by those gentlemen who took a part in the proceedings, formed in procession, and, preceded by the band, walked along Criffel-street to the head of the dock. The gentlemen having tickets of admission to the pier then proceeded along the west side of the dock and along the pier, and embarked on board the steamer *Silloth*, which was in readiness to receive them. The ladies having tickets of admission to the pier assembled there before the procession arrived. The remainder of the gentlemen forming the procession then ranged themselves on each side of the dock, within the line of policemen. On a signal-gun being fired, the entrance-gates were thrown open, and the *Silloth* passed under steam into the dock, followed by the *Wasp* and the *Cumbria*. After the steamers *Silloth* and *Cumbria* were moored in the centre of the dock, the chairman named the dock the 'Marshall Dock.' Three cheers were then given by all present, followed by a Royal salute, the band playing 'God Save the Queen.' The *Silloth* then hauled alongside the quay. The gentlemen having disembarked, the procession re-formed and walked, preceded by the band, to the front of the Queen's Hotel, where a spacious marquee had been erected."

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony there was a dinner, at which about five hundred gentlemen sat down. Sir James Graham proposed "Success to the Marshall Dock," and paid a well-merited compliment to the energy with which this important undertaking had been carried out. The health of Mr. R. Hodgson, Chairman of the North British Railway,



THE GRAND SALOON OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE GRAND SALOON OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE Illustration which we give in this week's Number of a portion of the Grand Saloon of the *Great Eastern* will give a very good idea of the manner in which it is fitted up, and also a correct notion of its dimensions, when it is understood that in our Sketch only half of the magnificent apartment (for, although on board a ship, it can bear no other name) is represented. One of the best instances of decorative deception is to be found in the manner in which two of the huge funnels of the boilers, which protrude through the main-deck and pass out to the upper one in different parts of the saloon, are turned, by means of gigantic mirrors, and the grouping of velvet couches at their bases, into positive ornaments. No one would detect what those huge masses of looking-glasses, gilding, and crimson velvet were. Of the decorations of the saloon, executed by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, we are enabled to give the following details:—

The chief saloon is an apartment 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 12 feet high; adjoining it is the ladies' cabin 20 feet long. The arrangements for ventilating and lighting the lower cabins from the skylight above necessitated the railing off of open space on each side of the saloon. Besides this, two of the enormous funnels find their way upwards through this room. These peculiarities all presented considerable difficulties to be overcome in the decoration. The open spaces on each side are treated as arcades, resting on light iron columns; and between these are ornamental balustrades, also of iron, of very delicate design. Both these were cast by the Coalbrookdale Iron Company, and are beautiful specimens of their work. This ironwork is all treated by a particular process in imitation of oxidised silver relieved with gilding.

Above, the columns appear to support, by means of brackets, the iron beams of the ship. There is no attempt at concealing these, but they are decorated alternately in blue and red, the under side being gilt. The spaces between these beams are divided into panels which are very lightly decorated in colour and gold.

The walls are hung with a rich pattern in raised gold and white, divided into panels by green stiles and pilasters in imitation of oxidised silver, to correspond with the columns.

The two large funnel casings, which occupy considerable space in the room, are octagon in plan. The four larger sides of these have been covered with mirrors, which continue the perspective of the saloon, and almost do away with the appearance of obstruction which before existed. On the four smaller sides, at the angles, are arabesque panels ornamented with children and emblems of the sea.

Mirrors are also placed on the large air-shafts at the sides of the saloon, and on each side of them are other arabesque paintings with children, personifying the arts and sciences connected with the building and navigation of the ship.

There are portières of rich crimson silk to all the doorways; and the carpet, of which the pattern is simple, the prevailing colour being maroon, assists in giving effect to the other decorations.

The sofas are covered with Utrecht velvet, and the buffets are of walnut wood richly carved, the tops being of a fine green marble.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that the main expense of the fitting up of this gorgeous saloon does not fall upon the company, but has been undertaken on the responsibility of the contractor alone.

It may also be stated that all the cabinet and upholstery furniture for the three large dining saloons, which are situated aft of the grand saloon, and all the first and second class cabins, have been furnished by Messrs. Smees and Son, of Finsbury Pavement. The fittings in question are intended for the accommodation of more than a thousand passengers. The order was given to Messrs. Smees on the 2nd of July, and nearly the whole was delivered on the 30th, while everything was completed by the 6th of August.

Mr. R. Serton Parry, of Camomile street, has a very large contract for what are called movable fittings—such as saloon stores, linen, china, glass, &c., and boatswains' and engineers' stores.

The compasses of the vessel have been manufactured by Mr. John Gray, of Liverpool: they are of very large size and beautiful workmanship. The patent binnacle includes an ingenious apparatus for adjusting compasses on board a vessel constructed of iron.

It appears by public advertisements that the arrangements for the vessel's immediate movements have been determined on. The trial of the ship is expected to take place about the 8th proximo from Portland, near Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and will probably extend over two days. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken by special arrangement. It is announced that she will leave Portland in this country for Portland in the United States on or about the 15th of September. The passage-money, including stews' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board, will be £18 to £25, according to the position of the cabin. First-class passengers alone will be taken.

SCUTTLING A VESSEL.—Thomas Kavanagh, master and owner of the schooner *Ruby*, has, after a long examination, been committed for trial at the next Devon County Assizes, on a charge of scuttling the said *Ruby*, with a view to defraud the underwriters of the insurance. The vessel was laden with copper ore and butter, and was scuttled by the boring of holes, and abandoned off Plymouth, but subsequently brought in by a pilot. The insurance was effected in Ireland.

EXPLOSION OF COAL GAS ON BOARD A BRIG.—On Saturday morning last the brig *Lelanor* was lying at the cold drops of the Monkwearmouth Colliery, in the River Wear, having on board a cargo of gas coals, bound for Cronstadt. Being ready for sea the hatches were battened down on the previous evening, but a quantity of gas had generated from the coal during the night, and passed through certain crevices of the bulkhead into the cabin. At seven o'clock a.m. one of the seamen, not being aware of that circumstance, went down into the cabin for the purpose of lighting the captain's fire, and, while in the act of lighting the lucifer match, the hydrogen gas took fire, and an explosion took place. The quarterdeck was blown up above the topmast of the vessel. The upper part of the stern was blown out to a considerable distance; the whole of the cabin furniture was completely broken and destroyed; six of the deck beams were also broken. Several persons were seriously injured, but no one was killed. The damage done to the vessel is upwards of £200.

FOUNDERING OF THE "BLENHEIM" AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday the news reached Lloyd's of the loss of the fine ship *Blenheim*, Captain Headley, in the Bay of Bengal, and the loss by drowning of the lives of her commander, the second officer, and eleven of her crew. The *Blenheim* was one of the fine fleet of Indianmen owned by Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, of Limehouse. She was on her return voyage, and left *Akyab* on the 7th of June for Calcutta. On the 16th she encountered a fearful gale, which caused the sea to break over her; and, it becoming apparent that she would founder, the captain and crew took to their boats, and had scarcely done so when the ship went down. They succeeded in sighting land, and one boat reached shore on the Island of Rawree; the other, however, was swamped in the surf which swept the beach, and the captain, second mate, boatswain, cook, and nine men perished. The *Blenheim* was about 700 tons register.

OUTRAGES ON BOARD AMERICAN VESSELS.—The borough Coroner of Liverpool was engaged on Friday last in investigating a case relative to the death of a seaman, named Peter Antonio, belonging to the American ship *Conqueror*. The deceased had been severely beaten by the mate and carpenter while the vessel was at sea, and died in the hospital on Sunday. The jury returned an open verdict.

The Glasgow police have received information of a murder, said to have been committed at sea by a Captain Pember, of the ship *John Fife*. A quarrel, it is said, had arisen among the crew, and one of the men resisted when his officers tried to put him in irons. The captain at once drew a revolver and shot him dead.—Last Saturday John W. Moody, second mate of the *Mary*, of Bath, United States, was brought before the North Shields borough magistrates, charged with a murderous attack on Daniel Witham, a British sailor, which there is reason to think will end in the poor fellow's death. The *Mary* had come across from the United States to Antwerp, and thence had called in the Tyne to load steam coals in the Northumberland Dock to take home. Witham had made the voyage in the vessel, and on Thursday morning, about three o'clock, while the vessel was in the dock, all hands were knocked up to unmooor the vessel. Witham, who had been drinking on the previous night, had not got out of his bunk quick enough for the officers, when Moody went forward and pulled him out by his hair. He dragged him about the forecastle floor in this manner, but was taken off by a seaman named William Black. While Black was sitting down putting on his boots, Moody picked up a large iron bar, called a "noman," and struck Witham a fearful blow on the head. Witham dropped on the deck, and Black imagined that he was dead, and picked him up and placed him in his berth. From the evidence of the crew it appears that this is the second attack Moody has made upon Witham, he having beaten him with steel knuckles (knuckle-dusters) while at sea. The crew of the vessel stated that Witham was a very quiet man. The magistrates remanded Moody for a week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE DIVORCE COURT.—It appears that out of 356 cases in which dissolution of marriage has been sought on the ground of adultery, such adultery is alleged in 262 cases to have occurred before the passing of the Divorce Act—that is, before August 23, 1857; consequently, the cases arising from 1857 to 1859 have been at the rate only of about 47 a year on the whole population of England and Wales.

BRAY'S TRACTION-ENGINE.—The working of this engine has been exhibited during the last few days on the incline of Waterloo-place, Regent-street, in drawing the immense roller used in levelling the macadamised pavement. The roller weighs upwards of twenty tons, and is nine feet in diameter, yet the power of the traction-engine was shown in its perfect control over the load behind it, both in ascending and going down Waterloo-place. The experiment was considered perfectly successful.

A NEW STREET.—On Tuesday, a new street, in continuation of Burleigh-Street, Strand, was opened into Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. In the centre of the street, as in Southampton-street, a bar is erected, showing the boundary of the Duke of Bedford's estate, which extends from here to the other side of Russell-square. When the thoroughfare is opened to Long-acre it will prove to be the nearest way from the Strand to the West-end.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 907 boys and 855 girls, in all 1762 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1500.—The Registrar-General's returns for the metropolis exhibit a further, though slight, decrease in the number of deaths for the past week; but the public health, the registrar adds, is far from being in a satisfactory condition. The total number of deaths was 1296.

CURIOS CHARGE OF LETTER-STEALING.—At Bow-street Police Court, on Friday week, Miss Catherine Flint, a lady residing in Lyndhurst-terrace, Peckham, appeared to answer the following extraordinary charge, preferred by the Post Office authorities:—On the 4th instant Miss Flint sent her servant with a letter to the Peckham post-office, but she soon afterwards found that she had enclosed it in an envelope addressed to a person for whom the note was not intended. Being acquainted with the postmistress at Peckham, she called at the office and wished to have the letter back, so as to correct the address. The letter, after some demurring on the part of the postmistress, was shown to Miss Flint, who snatched it out of her hand and took it away. Mr. Jardine said the case was one of felony, but the summons was adjourned for a week, to await the decision of the Postmaster-General, to whom the solicitor for the prosecution offered to make a full representation of the case.

THE STRIKE AND THE LOCK-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—The masters and the men are still at issue upon the main point contained in this dispute, and meantime the principal buildings in London now in course of erection are at a standstill. It is computed that there are from 30,000 to 40,000 men connected with the various branches of the building trades at this moment out of employment. Many attempts have been made by practical as well as philanthropic individuals to arrange matters between the masters and the men, but without effect. Documents have been issued on both sides. The conference of the men emphatically deny that they are bound by any rules which mischievously prescribe the mode and extent of their work. This statement is met by the master builders with quotations from the rules of the society. There has been some talk of arbitration, but no arrangement has yet been made. On Tuesday afternoon, the Central Association of Master Builders held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern. The result of the proceedings was a unanimous determination to adhere to the original resolution of the 1st inst. On the same evening, a meeting of delegates from the various trades in the metropolis was held at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in reference to the present dispute between the employers and the workmen in the building trade. A large number of trades were represented, and, though some slight difference of opinion was expressed as to the expediency of the strike, a resolution was carried approving of the course adopted by the building operatives, and affirming that they deserve the support of the other trades.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE BLIND.—We learn that blind classes have been for some time in operation on the south side of London, in order to test the practicability of working out a few of the ideas suggested by the above title; and that the marked success of this private effort has given rise to the present association. The committee, in a prospectus recently issued, state that they confidently hope to be enabled to disseminate, throughout the United Kingdom, principles calculated to render the homes of this afflicted, helpless, and at present almost hopeless class, happier, and their lives more useful. They believe that, by the dearly-bought experience of the blind themselves, they have succeeded in tracing many of their social and domestic trials to their true source; but, to remedy evils hitherto unnoticed, the intensity of which can be alone correctly estimated by those deprived of sight, it is absolutely necessary that the public should become personally acquainted with the true position of the blind. It is therefore proposed to circulate the required information through the medium of public meetings, lectures, pamphlets, &c., as the committee hope to obtain, by such means, that respect for the practical ability of the blind which is, after all, the sole means of securing the desired end. The committee intend to have the blind trained, either collectively, in central localities, or individually, at their own dwellings, as circumstances may render advisable, to remunerative mental study, manual labour, and to the discharge of household duties; which must materially tend to their domestic comfort. They will also endeavour to open more lucrative and permanent channels for the disposal of the fruit of their industry. The present society purposes entering on a far more comprehensive, and general sphere of action than any of its predecessors, and it appeals to the public, and more especially to the friends of the blind, to aid in the philanthropic and arduous endeavour to remove the numerous barriers now impeding their social improvement. The committee, on their part, pledge themselves to adopt every available means that may enable them to solve the two difficult problems:—1st. What can society do for the blind? 2nd. What can the blind do for society and each other? Names of clerical, medical, and literary patrons, and annual subscribers, will be gratefully received by the hon. secretary, 6, Louth Cottages, Wellington-road, Camberwell.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the tabernacle to be erected for the use of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and his followers, on the ground adjoining the Horse Repository, near the Elephant and Castle, took place on Tuesday. Around the spot numerous seats, that had been erected for the occasion, were crowded with visitors, and large numbers clustered round the outer circle of the hoarding, eager to obtain a glimpse of what was passing within. At two o'clock, the appointed hour for the commencement of the ceremony, Sir M. Peto, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, accompanied by the elders, deacons, and other officials, walked on to the temporary stage, and were received with cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs. As soon as silence was restored the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon stepped forward and called upon the vast assemblage to sing the 100th Psalm, observing, "I hope you will sing with all your might, so that we may raise a glorious shout," and which was fully responded to by the vast assemblage. The hymn was followed by a prayer, and that by a statement, read by one of the deacons, detailing the history of the church in connection with Mr. Spurgeon. A bottle, in which had been put a Bible, a copy of the Baptist's Catechism, Dr. Ripon's Hymn-book, and the programme of the day's proceedings, was then placed by Mr. Spurgeon in the cavity that had been prepared for it in the stone amidst repeated cheers, continuous clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, which continued till long after Sir M. Peto had duly laid and adjusted the stone. After the Divine blessing had been invoked upon the new tabernacle, and upon the work of those who might be called to labour within it, the company were invited to deposit upon the stone their contributions towards defraying the cost of the erection—an invitation which was liberally responded to. A friend at Bristol, through Mr. E. T. Inskip, placed on the stone a cheque for £3000. Mr. Inskip, while placing this generous contribution on the stone, stated that if forty gentlemen could be found to give £50 each, or twenty to give £100 each, his friend would undertake to double the total amount. Several gentlemen immediately accepted this challenge amid much cheering. Mr. Spurgeon himself laid down £100, Mr. Passmore £50, Mr. Morgan £50, and Mr. James Low £147. In addition to these there were many sums of £5, £10, £20, and £25, the total amount being between £4000 and £5000. Various addresses were subsequently delivered appropriate to the circumstances of the day—the Lord Mayor, Sir M. Peto, and Mr. Spurgeon, being amongst the speakers. In the evening there was a tea-meeting, and afterwards public service, and further addresses in the Repository, or Bazaar, which was fitted up as a saloon, and where, by the aid of the Crystal Palace concert chairs, hired for the occasion, sittings were provided for between 2000 and 3000 persons. A second collection was made at this service, which likewise produced a considerable sum in aid of the building fund. Amongst the contributions was £100 from Sir M. Peto.

TRIAL OF DR. SMETHURST.—The trial of Thomas Smethurst for the murder of Isabella Banks, at Richmond, which was abruptly terminated at the last session of the Central Criminal Court by the sudden illness of a jurymen, was resumed on Monday morning before the Lord Chief Baron Pollock. It will be recollect that the prisoner is charged with the murder of Isabella Banks, by administering to her constantly small doses either of arsenic or antimony, or some other irritant poison. He was a married man; but he had gone through the ceremony of marriage with the deceased shortly before her death, and he had induced her to make a will in his favour, under which he would have come into possession of about £1800. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine opened the case for the prosecution, and then called several witnesses, who deposed to the circumstances attending the death of the deceased. On Tuesday the witnesses examined were Dr. Julius, the medical man who attended her till her death; Dr. Bird, his partner; Mr. Candler, their assistant; Dr. Buzzard; Surgeon Borwell; Dr. Wilks, of Guy's; and Dr. Todd, of King's College Hospital, and one or two other medical men of repute. The gist of the evidence given was that, in the opinion of the witnesses, Miss Banks died

of small doses of irritant poison, incessantly administered. Dr. Julius deposed that no poisons were contained in any of the medicines dispensed from his establishment for deceased during her illness. In the course of Wednesday Dr. Taylor was examined at great length. The case for the defence. The learned pleader submitted that this was nothing but a case of suspicion, and he remarked that the broad, patent, and unmistakable fact was that neither antimony nor arsenic had been traced to the possession of the prisoner—and few, indeed, were the traces of such poisons in the body of the deceased. Witnesses were then called for the defence. The first witness, Dr. Richardson, maintained that the symptoms under which Miss Banks laboured were not reconcilable with slow arsenical poison. Mr. Rogers, lecturer at St. George's School of Medicine, who was examined on Thursday, said that the absence of antimony or arsenic from the tissues would raise the gravest doubts of its being the cause of death. Dr. Tattington attributed the death of Miss Banks to diphtheritic dysentery. Dr. Webb was of opinion that the death of the deceased might be accounted for on natural causes. Dr. Girdwood said, in his judgment all the symptoms which Miss Banks presented were referable to dysenteric ulceration. Mr. James Edmonds, surgeon, had known, in the case of ladies in the condition of Miss Banks, vomiting and diarrhoea to exist in so severe a state as almost to exhaust the patient, both arising from sympathetic irritation. Dr. Tyler Smith was next examined, and his evidence went generally to show that the symptoms exhibited by Miss Banks were not uncommon amongst women in the state she was. This was the case for the defence. Sergeant Ballantine then proceeded to reply upon the case. The learned gentleman went over all the circumstances connected with the movements of the prisoner and the deceased, and endeavoured to show that there was throughout on his part a deep design. Mr. Ballantine also considered at great length the medical evidence for the defence. The prisoner, in a tremulous voice, said, "Allow me to say that the window of the passage at the outside of the door was where I stirred up the soup. Everything was kept out there since orders were given that the patient should have everything cold—soda-water, soup, and everything else." The Lord Chief Baron began to sum up, and commented with great severity upon the conduct of the prisoner. At a quarter to six, however, the Court was adjourned, his Lordship deferring his further summing up until Friday (yesterday). The trial had not concluded at the time we went to press for our early country edition.

TWO MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday a middle-aged, fashionably-dressed lady, who appeared in a state of nervous excitement, applied to the Hon. G. C. Norton, at the Lambeth Police Office, for his advice as to how she should act under the following circumstances. It appeared from her statement that she was the daughter of a surgeon, and had been married to a gentleman, who died five years ago, leaving her without a family, but with a well-furnished home, and a handsome income. In the month of March last, while attending one of Barnum's lectures in St. James's Hall, she met a gentleman about her own age, who introduced himself as the son of an Earl, made passionate love to her, and vowed he would shoot her unless she married him. On his representations of high family and connections, his promising to present her with a new carriage, and £2000 in money, and consenting to have her own jointure settled upon herself, she consented to his proposals, and they were married on the 28th of June last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Weeks passed over without the presentation of either the £2000 or the carriage, and this led her to suspect that her husband had not acted candidly with her, and this feeling had increased by his not introducing her to a single member of what he described as his aristocratic family. All, in fact, she could learn about her husband was that he was the friend of a merchant of much respectability, having offices in Threadneedle-street, and residing at the West-end, and in whose service he held some appointment at the time of his marriage. This appointment, she had reason to suspect, he had since lost, and was at present wholly living upon her. The first question which she had to ask his Worship was whether she was obliged to supply her husband with clothes, particularly as he was in the habit of going out in a very good suit, and coming home in a very bad one? (Laughter.) On Saturday last, said the applicant, he left my house as nicely dressed as any gentleman, and did not return until midday on Monday, when he came home in a deplorable state. Mr. Norton: What is the name of your husband, pray?—Applicant: Captain William Denley Sloper Harris, I think it is. Mr. Norton: It is rather strange that a lady should not know her own name (Laughter).—Applicant: Well, I must admit it is strange, but I now think it is Harrison; but I shall go and get my marriage certificate. The applicant here left the court, but returned in a short time with the marriage certificate, which she handed to the magistrate. Mr. Norton: I see by this document that your marriage took place on the 28th of June, and that the name of your husband is Harrison. He must, therefore, have made some misrepresentation, as the name of the nobleman he assumed is not Harrison.—Applicant: Oh, yes, he must have deceived me, and yet professing so much love! (Renewed laughter.) He has treated me cruelly, and yet he tells me my house and all I have got is his, insists on having the whole of my keys, and says I shall be obliged to support him. Mr. Norton: Well, I am afraid that is so; but I understand from the officer who has been to your house at your request, that your husband has not only consented, but wishes you to sue for a divorce. Applicant: Then I will do so. I only wish I had it now. I had an excellent offer from a barrister just before, and was fool enough not to accept it. I wish your Worship would take the trouble of first reading the letter sent to me by my husband before our marriage, and then the letter of the barrister, making me an excellent offer (Laughter). Mr. Norton: I have no great curiosity in such matters; but now, Mrs. Harrison—as that appears your name—if you can say you go in fear of your husband I shall grant you a summons. Mrs. Harrison (after some hesitation): No, I can't say I do. I think he loves me too well to injure me, though I don't love him a bit (Much laughter). Mr. Norton: Then I should recommend you to go home and come to some arrangement for a speedy divorce or separation. Mrs. Harrison: No, I shall not go home; I am afraid to do so. I shall go to Brighton, and he may sell or do what he likes with the goods in the house. Mr. Norton: What may be their value? Mrs. Harrison: £300 or £400. Mr. Norton: Well, my advice to you is to go home. Mrs. Harrison: I feel very much obliged to you, sir; but I shall go to Brighton. Mrs. Harrison then withdrew from the court.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Baron Friedrich Julius Von der Knesebeck, Equerry to H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge, formerly of Kew, but late of St. James's Palace, was administered to in London on the 11th of August by the Attorney of Baron Augustus Von der Knesebeck, residing in Hanover, the brother and sole executor. He has bequeathed his property in England and in all foreign parts to be divided amongst his three brothers and two sisters, having made a few specific bequests to other relatives and friends. He bequeathed his Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary to accept some article of his property as a remembrance him if they wish.

The will of William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.
 "The Cell. corr. fol. Shakespeare of 1632"—for so, for shortness' sake, the Collier and Perkins corrected folio Shakespeare is now somewhat affectedly called—has been withdrawn from the British Museum by its owner, the Duke of Devonshire, and is now in the hands of the Duke's solicitor, not for legal purposes, but for safety. Much disappointment has been felt, and somewhat clamorously expressed, at the removal of the volume from the Museum; for many sought to see it who were entitled, by the knowledge they possess of literature and caligraphy, to see a volume so believed in and so disbelieved in. Mr. Collier's character is at stake; the character of the manuscript department of the British Museum is at stake. It is proposed to appoint a committee—with the approbation, of course, of the Duke of Devonshire—to determine the question of the genuineness of the emendations. The three rival editors of Shakespeare who have passed printed judgments on the volume cannot, of course, be asked to serve on the committee. We refer, we need hardly add, to Mr. Dyce, to Mr. Knight, and to Mr. Halliwell. No officer of the manuscript department of the British Museum should be requested to serve. Who, then, should serve? The following have been named:—Mr. John Bruce, Mrs. Everett Green, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Forster, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Lemon of the State Paper Office, Mr. Young of Blackheath, Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, Mr. Puttick, and Mr. Netherclift. Surely, it is said, if these gentlemen are satisfied that the bulk of the corrections are in an English handwriting of a time prior to the accession of the house of Hanover, the Museum will be in error. Should, on the other hand, the proposed committee find that the corrections are a very modern and clumsy imitation of the handwriting in use during the dynasty of the Stuarts in England, then the value of the volume is materially lessened, and the public decision will doubtless be that Mr. Collier has been taken in. Great judgment and great temper are both required in deciding this very important controversy.

The strike and the state of the Serpentine, the French amnesty and Dr. Smethurst's trial, share with Shakespeare and Mr. Cobden's Rochdale speech the before and after dinner topics of conversation in London not out of town. Mr. Spurgeon has laid the foundation-stone of his colossal tabernacle; but, as masons will not work, the foundation-stone must lie, for a time at least, like a first grave in a new churchyard, "utterly alone." Then the Serpentine. On one side we are told that it is only the Ranelagh sower, and as such very offensive; while on the other we are assured that it is as sweet as Windermere, as Loch Katrine, or the Lakes of Killarney. There is exaggeration, perhaps, on both sides. However, the Serpentine is not so pure as it should be, and it is absolutely essential that it should lose its sewer reputation as soon as possible.

We can contradict on the best authority a popular paragraph to the effect that the *Literary Gazette* has joined the *Critic*. There was some toying between them in "pretty Fanny's way," but no marriage.

We paid a visit the other day to the studio of Mr. Noble, the well-known sculptor. There we saw, and were pleased to see, a very colossal standing figure of Anglesey of Waterloo, and a size-of-life recumbent figure of the late Lord Ellesmere—one designed for an open-air column, the other for the chancel of a church. Two busts in Parian marble, ably conceived and exquisitely chiseled, of the Duke of Newcastle and of worthy "Joe Heron," the Town-clerk of Manchester, pleased more than one artist present at the time. A statuette of Frances Countess Waldegrave, designed for Strawberry Hill, and fresh from hammer and chisel and file, was most deservedly thought well of.

The many London admirers of Johnson, in and out of Boswell's book, are expressing their pleasure that the grave of Robert Lovett—

is not to be disturbed. The Briewell burial-ground is to remain an open space, and grass, now sown on a foot of new-hid mother earth, will wave undisturbed over Lovett's remains. He was no common man who gained the affections of Johnson. "Obscurely wise and coarsely kind," he lives to posterity in an *in memoriam* of verse not to be surpassed in the English language. King will not longer live through Milton, Hervey through Cowley, Addison through Tickell, or Hallam through Tennyson, than the physician Lovett through Johnson's lines upon his death.

The hammer that disperses treasures of every kind—the auctioneer's hammer—is nearly as silent as the hammer of the London mason. Yet there is already advertised a sale of moment, not for this year, but for the next. It is a progressive age. Messrs. Christie and Manson advertise in 1860 ("in what far country doth that morrow lie?" as Cowley sings) the remaining pictures of "Woodburn, of St. Martin's-lane," deceased. Woodburn had taste, and though a dealer, liking £s. d., reserved a little, and that good, for himself.

Authors are laughing at a paragraph that is going the round of the papers. It is to the effect that we are to have a new edition of "The Dictionary of Slang," with important additions from the contributions and conversation of Mr. Monkton Milnes, M.P.; and Mr. Stirling, M.P. Can, it is asked, so pure a poet and so correct a prose-writer be addicted to slang? We answer, impossible. A slang dialogue between the two friends, invented for the purpose, has created some harmless amusement in literary and artistic circles.

The donor of the first-presented pair of Robert Burns's pistols has withdrawn the pair condemned in this paper as not genuine, and has presented a second pair to the same society—the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. But has not the worthy and well-intentioned donor made a second mistake? Mr. Robert Chambers,

Whose honesty all men dare swear for—

we omit the conclusion of the couplet—pronounces this new-old pair to be genuine; but did he not say as much in favour of the first?

Buy, by all means, a little book just published by Mr. Fairholt on tobacco in England. We can recommend it to the Honourable and Reverend Fitzroy Stanhope, who is up to snuff, and to Messrs. Fribourg and Freyer of the Haymarket, who deal honestly in honest tobacco. King James I. could not have been angry with it, nor can the present Poet Laureate, a lover of the leaf, do ought but like it, though he will wonder with us why Mr. Fairholt should attribute "The Splendid Shilling"—no common production of England's muse—to Ambrose Phillips, and not to John of the same name, and a far better poet.

M. Libri's library brought close upon nine thousand pounds. He had sold other portions before; and others, it is whispered, are yet to come.

SENSIBLY CEEVIL.—A case has been reported of a country girl who thought it possible there might be an excess in such scrupulous regard to appearances. On her marriage-day the youth to whom she was about to be united said to her in a triumphant tone, "Well, Jenny, haven't I been *unco ceevil*?" aluding to the fact that they had been in a whole courtship he had never even given her a kiss. Her quiet reply was, "O day, man, *ancessiby ceevil*."—*Dear Reader!*

PINE ARTS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

THE pictures selected by the prizeholders of the London Art-Union for the present year are now on view at the Suffolk-street Gallery. They are 106 in number, and represent in the aggregate £2700 of the society's funds. The majority of them are of the ordinary class of average "Art-Union" attractiveness, and as such, on the whole, do credit to the taste of the selectors. In one or two instances, indeed, we have to acknowledge discrimination of a higher order in dragging out from the mere modest recesses of the various exhibitions of the season performances of merit which had escaped the notice of the critics. Although it may seem invidious to draw comparisons, we may mention one or two of the principal performances in the general selection. The "Morning on the Lago Maggiore," by G. E. Hering, has the honour of being selected by the £200 prizeholder. G. W. Horton's group of dogs and game, entitled "Highland Sport," takes the £150 prize; and A. Ercol's "Ophelia" the £100 prize—all from the Royal Academy Exhibition. E. Crowe junior's "Milton Visiting Galileo in the Prison of the Inquisition" (Royal Academy) evinces promise in the composition, though a little hard in treatment. Amongst other creditable productions may be cited T. Mogford's "Little Headrigg," from "Old Mortality" (British Institution), showing a great deal of quiet character; "The Young Royalist," by J. A. Vinter (Royal Academy), a clever little group of an ancient warrior equipping a small boy in a huge buckler, who seems mightily pleased; capitably painted; "Wait a While," by Provis (Royal Academy), a carefully-painted interior, with a girl peeling a turnip, and a cat looking up at her; Cobbett's charming group of "Children Nut-gathering," of which we had the pleasure of giving an Engraving, printed in colours, some few weeks ago; "The Mother's Hope," by J. W. Haynes (British Institution); and "Roslyn Chapel," by John Chase (Now Water-colour Society), of the last two of which we shall give Engravings next week.

It may be proper here to notice a movement which has been commenced during the last few days in reference to the management of this Art-Union as respects the distribution of its funds for the encouragement of art. We have already stated that the total amount of money-prizes for the purchase of pictures distributed this year is £2700. This, out of an income of £15,200, certainly appears a small proportion, and we believe is in smaller proportion than has been so appropriated on any former occasion; and it could hardly be expected that the fact should altogether pass unnoticed by the artists as a body, who, to a great extent, seek the reward of their labours at the hands of the public through the medium of Art-Unions. In effect a meeting of artists, convened by circular, took place on Friday evening, at the little Exhibition Room in the Haymarket—Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone (President of the Society of British Artists) in the chair, and Mr. Bell Smith, Mr. T. Roberts, and others actively co-operating—when the subject was discussed, and resolutions passed deprecating the conduct of the council of the Art-Union, and appointing a committee to take further steps in the matter, including even the formation of a new association, to be called the "Artists' Art-Union." We so far agree with these gentlemen as to believe that not only the artists, but the public who subscribe to the Art-Union, have good ground for complaint in the manner in which the prize fund for pictures is restricted; but we do not think the movement for a reform comes with the best grace, nor the best prospects of success, from the artists themselves as a profession, agreeing with Mr. Hurlstone, who writes to the *Morning Chronicle* to state that it is his conviction "that it is not desirable that any artist should be upon the committee of management of an art-union." Unless, therefore, the public take the matter up, any efforts of the artists to work a change will be nugatory.

MUSIC.

Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" has been turned into a German opera, the libretto by Herr Engelstadt, the manager of the Court Theatre at Weimar, and the music by Flotow. It is about to be produced at the Weimar theatre.

Mario is to be the manager of the Royal Theatre of Madrid next season. Mesdames Grisi, Sarolta, Tritelli, and Calderon; and Signors Ronconi, Oliva-Pavani, Butti, Rovere, and Bouché (with himself, of course), are to be members of his company.

Preparations are already making for the Norwich festival of next year. At a recent meeting of the committee of management Mr. Benedict was unanimously appointed conductor of the festival, and requested to produce, as one of its features, some new work of his own composition. We are happy to learn that this excellent musician has accepted the office of conductor, and undertaken to compose a cantata for the festival.

Great interest has been excited in the Dublin musical world by the announcement that Madame Lind Goldschmidt is to sing in the grand centenary performance of "The Messiah," in October next, for the joint benefit of the Mercers' Hospital and the Incorporated Society for the Relief of Distressed Musicians in Ireland. Madame Goldschmidt, whom we must still call by her never-to-be-forgotten name of Jenny Lind, has most generously offered her gratuitous services, "this being the only occasion," as the announcement states, "on which she will appear in an oratorio during her visit to Ireland."

The third anniversary of the Bradford Triennial Festival will be held at St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of this month, and the festival will be rendered more interesting from the fact that the profits are to be given to the local infirmary and dispensary. The artists engaged are Mesdames Novello, Lemmens Sherrington, and Nantier Didiée, Mrs. Sunderland, Mdlle. Titien, Misses Palmer and Freeman; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Signors Giuglini, Badioli, and Belletti, Mr. Santley; and, as solo instrumentalist, Miss Arabella Goddard. The band will consist of eighty-six performers, and includes the most accomplished artists from the splendid orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera. The chorus will be formed of the members of the Bradford Choral Society, with extra sopranos and altos from the neighbouring towns. Mr. W. Jackson will act as chorusmaster; Mr. Brownsmit will preside at the organ; and last, not least, Mr. Costa will be the conductor.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. C. Kean's management hastens to a conclusion, and in a little while the glorious series of his performances will be closed at this theatre. Ere his departure he seems, however, to be willing to pay his admirers the compliment of an opportunity to witness him in some of his favourite characters which are less dependent on scenery than good acting. Accordingly, on Monday, we were treated with a performance of Mr. Lovell's very clever five-act drama of "The Wife's Secret," which had not been acted for seven years. The interest of this play depends entirely on the parts of Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, which are superbly enacted by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean. The roles are equally matched until the fifth act, when the character of the lady, owing to her peculiar position, assumes a dignity which is almost sublime, and certainly grandly pathetic. Lady Amyot has formed no conception of the possibility of her fidelity being suspected by Sir Walter; and her indignant virtue—matters remaining unexplained—confounds her doubting but loving husband. The situation has, besides, the advantage of a purely moral basis; it is entirely independent of any physical appliance. It starts from the conviction of her innocence, and the sentiment of her strangely-tried but strongly-rooted affection, and presents a front of conscious virtue, that appeals suspicion, and might "almost persuade Justice to break her sword." This scene is so admirably acted by the harmonious interchange of powers between Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean that it may be doubted whether any other two performers could equal them in the situation. It must be remembered that the play is yet in manuscript, and that the performance has hitherto been confined to these two great actors, who have thus not only been freed from competition, but enabled to perfect themselves thoroughly in the details of their respective parts, and particularly in those where combined action is required. It is improbable, therefore, that the play ever become the public property of the stage, that performers not accustomed to act together should readily

acquire that excellency of spontaneous and concerted interplay which lies at the foundation of the extraordinary effect in the great situation to which we refer. It is altogether a wonderful climax, and brought the curtain down with infinite applause. Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean appeared before it, by the unanimous summons of the audience, and were recompensed with repeated plaudits.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

About 4700 troops are to be sent to India to "fill up the places of the men who have demanded their discharge."

The Essex Yeomanry will assemble at Chelmsford on the 17th of September, for eight days' duty.

The Royal South Lincoln Militia are to assemble on the 11th of October next at Grantham, for twenty-one days' training.

An examination of candidates for direct appointments to the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 1st of September next and following days.

During the last few days Engineer officers have made surveys in Waterford harbour, preparatory to the erecting of a battery at Croton Head, and batteries near the inlets of Broomhill and Arthurstown.

The ceremony of a presentation of colours to the 10th (Lincolnshire) Regiment took place with much éclat on Thursday week at the Curragh camp, Dublin.

The punishment of the lash was on Monday inflicted at the Chatham Royal Artillery Riding School upon delinquents of the regiment, in accordance with sentences of court-martial.

The Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Corps (the first rifle corps formed in the kingdom) was reviewed on Monday night at Exeter by the commanding officer, Sir E. S. Pridgeaux.

A partial review of the troops in Portsmouth garrison took place on Southsea Common on Monday, preparatory to the weekly brigading on a more extensive scale.

Colonel Lefroy has ceased to be Inspector-General of Army Schools. It is intended to place the whole of that department under the control of the Military Council of Education.

The services of the Ilford Corps have been formally accepted by the Government, and a military officer has inspected the practice-ground, which has been duly approved by the Secretary of State for War.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-General Forster, Deputy Adjutant-General, and his aide-de-camp, visited the camp at Aldershot on Tuesday. After the inspection of the troops in camp the General Commanding-in-Chief and Staff returned to town in the evening.

The letters received daily at the War Office are not fewer than one thousand in number, and sometimes amount to fifteen hundred. Every letter is registered and answered in the name of the Secretary of State. The correspondence between the Horse Guards and the War Office amounts to between twenty to thirty thousand letters per annum.

A trial is about to be made at the camp of Chalons with a new rifle-ball, invented by Captain Nessler, and which the inventor asserts will carry a distance of 1500 yards. A special commission has already reported favourably on the invention, and the last trial is to be made by the 5th battalion of Chasseurs. Should this trial prove satisfactory, Nessler's ball will be distributed to every battalion of the Chasseurs.

The disposable force of the 1st garrison Artillery Brigade were on Friday week paraded in front of their quarters at Woolwich, for the purpose of hearing the sentence and witnessing the degradation of a sergeant, a bombardier, and gunner of the brigade, who had each been convicted of leaving the barracks at night. The sergeant was reduced to the ranks, and the other two were escorted to prison.

On Tuesday morning the annual inspection of the Royal Victoria Victualling-yard and Dockyard at Deptford took place by the Lords of the Admiralty, consisting of the Duke of Somerset, Sir R. S. Dundas, Captain Eden, Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget (Secretary), Mr. Charles Richards, Comptroller of the Victualling Department, and Colonel Green, Director of Works.

The Forfar and Kincardine Militia are being daily exercised at the battery guns at Sheerness at shell, shot, and redhot shot target practice. The firing of the men is excellent at 1600 yards range. Each is the precision of firing that even a small gun-boat, if moored to the target, would be perfectly riddled, every shell bursting and every shot passing within a few yards of the target. At rifle practice they are equally efficient. Major Boothby conducts the battery target practice.

An interesting experiment was tried in Hyde Park on Friday week with Boydell's patent traction-engine and endless railway. Five waggons, filled with a hundred and twenty soldiers, were drawn with great ease over the park, without even leaving a mark upon the grass. The Secretary of State has ordered one of the engines with its train of waggons to proceed to Bombay, and it is in consequence of this that the experiments were thus publicly made.

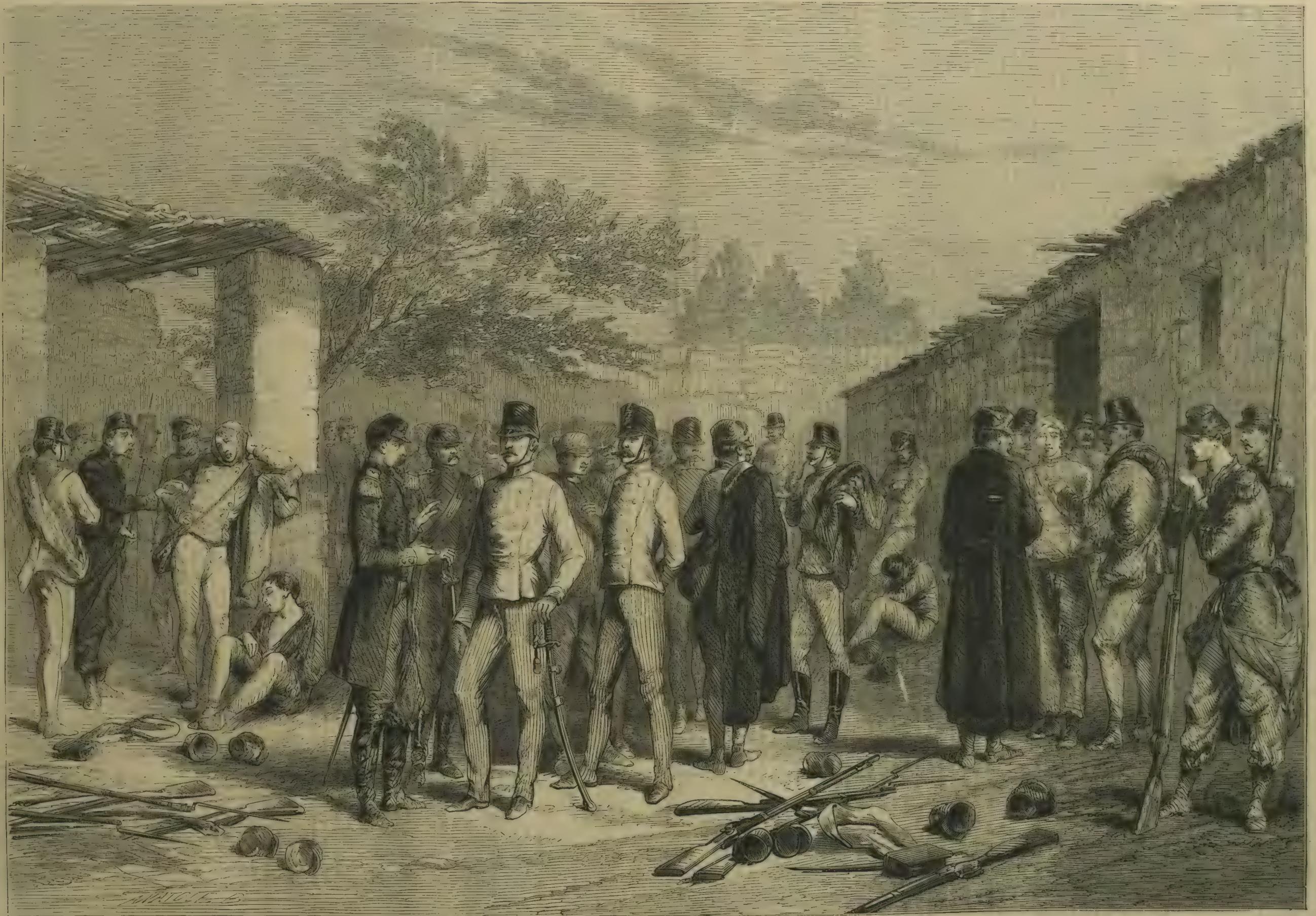
Several experiments have been made at Chatham garrison, in the presence of the officers of the Royal Engineers, for the purpose of testing a new diving-dress, the invention of Mr. Ilcinke, of London. A number of experienced divers descended in the dress, all of whom described it as being the best dress of the kind yet made public, as it enables them to see articles in the water at any depth. An assistant of the inventor is stationed at Brompton to show the Sappers and Miners how to use the invention.

The War Department having decided on adopting the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, in respect to the East India troops now in England, and giving them an opportunity of either transferring their services to her Majesty or claiming their discharge. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Hay arrived at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on Thursday, for the purpose of communicating the intentions of the Government to the East India Sappers and Miners attached to that establishment. The result was that, out of the 150 men of the East India Engineers, only 26 expressed their intention of taking their discharge; and those, it is stated, would have transferred their services to her Majesty had a slight bounty been given them.

On Monday night, from eight until ten o'clock, a series of interesting experiments were carried out on the Thames, opposite Woolwich Dockyard and the Royal Arsenal, for the purpose of testing an invention of Mr. Ferdinand Silas, a French gentleman, showing the practicability of floating lights, which may be used as signals or for purposes of destruction. Commodore Superintendent J. R. Drummond, accompanied by the inventor, and numerous scientific gentlemen and officers of the dockyard, embarked on board the *Buster* steam-vessel, from which the combustible material was thrown into the water, and an intense illumination was the result, the fire floating about a quarter of a mile, and even passing under the water without being extinguished. As a test of durability, one of the lights was attached to the *Frigid* flag-ship, at half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, and was burning at five o'clock the following morning.

FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS IN THE CHANNEL.—The French Emperor has issued an order for the immediate fortification of the Chausey Islands. These islands (says the *Guernsey Star*) lie between Granville and St. Malo on the one hand, and Jersey on the other. They are little more than mere rocks, some of which are entirely submerged at high water, and offer no footing for any living thing. The principal one is totally destitute of all vegetation except the sparsest herbage. There is a lighthouse upon it, which is useful to the small craft employed in the oyster fishery. The present importance of the Chausey Islands consists in the shelter which their lee affords as an anchorage in gales of wind.

BROWN BESS AND RIFLED FIREARMS.—In a report presented by Colonel Hay, the Colonel-Commandant of the School of Musketry at Lythe, some extraordinary facts are recorded of the results of the use of the Enfield rifle, as compared with the old regulation musket; and the gallant Colonel says:—"When such facts as these stand officially recorded, the greatest admirer of 'Brown Bess' will be constrained to acknowledge and admire the foresight and firmness which, unshaken by all the argument which prejudice could suggest against the reform, have rescued our infantry from such useless a weapon as the musket of 1842, and substituted in its place the most effective arm ever placed in the hands of a soldier—viz., the rifle musket of 1853. The experiment more particularly referred to in these remarks was this most extraordinary one: the best shot in the establishment, firing from a rest with the old musket, could not, at 300 yards, hit an 18-foot square target once in twenty shots, taking aim at its centre; but at 200 yards the shooting was hardly more effective; while at 800 and 1000 yards the same target would scarcely ever be missed by a good shot firing with the new rifle musket. These experiments proved as satisfactorily the worthlessness of the old musket for any purpose where accuracy of aim was required, as did some previous trials made at Chatham so far back as 1833. It was then discovered that, at 150 yards, not more than one half the shots fired hit an 18-foot target; at 250 yards, out of ten shots fired not one hit; and at 300 yards after shot was fired, not only without hitting the target, but they could not find even where the shots went to. It appeared utterly hopeless to get the men to hit any object. In order to make them a little more efficient, they were told that, in order to hit a man at 600 yards, the soldiers were to aim 180 feet above him; which is as much as to say that to hit a church door they were to aim at the weathercock on the steeple. But, even assuming that the men could correctly estimate distances, the range of the shot would be so wide that not one shot in a hundred would even hit the side of the church. The 18-foot target—which was, however, hit only once in twenty shots at 800 yards—was hit at Lythe, at 800 and 1000 yards, ninety-six times out of one hundred with the Enfield rifle, without cleaning."



AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT A FARM AT MEDOLO.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCÉ.—SEE PAGE 179.



THE BIRDS' NEST.

FETE AT BASFORD PARK.

ON Monday week the fete in aid of the funds for rebuilding the tower of the parish church at Basford, Notts, was held in the park attached to Basford Hall, the property of Mr. Thomas North. The grounds, which were kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by the proprietor entirely free of expense, are extensive and most tastefully laid out. We quote from the *Nottingham Guardian* some particulars of this rustic and musical fete, which was unhappily marred in a considerable degree by the unfavourable state of the weather:—

The arrangements of the committee of management were excellent, and the greatest possible credit is due to Messrs. R. B. Spencer and G. Hall, who, we believe, had the responsibility and the labour of those arrangements, for their laudable and indefatigable exertions. Ingenuity, foresight, and skill had combined to ensure the convenience, the comfort, and the enjoyment of the visitors, and to prevent confusion, delay, or annoyance in any part of the day's proceedings. Several very large marquees were erected, a number of tents pitched, platforms, booths, and awnings planted and hung in the most convenient and agreeable positions. The arrangements for the sale of tickets and for admission to the park were complete; not the slightest difficulty was encountered, and every attention and courtesy was paid to the visitors by the numerous body of attendants provided.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the veteran excursion manager of Leicester, had the arrangement of railway transit. Trains were run from Leicester, Loughborough, Kegworth, Derby, Mansfield, Boston,

Sleaford, Grantham, Nottingham, and all the stations upon the several lines of railway between those places and Basford. Every train as it arrived was taken up the junction-line by Mr. North's engines into the very grounds, and its freight of passengers deposited in the midst of the scene of enjoyment.

The park was opened at one o'clock, and from that hour, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the day, the visitors began to arrive. Streams of pedestrians passed along the roads leading into the village and towards the grounds; and the procession, increased by files of gigs, carts, omnibuses, and other one and two horse contrivances, continued throughout the afternoon. After two o'clock the trains began to arrive, and from that time the place assumed an air of life and pleasure, which it retained until night closed in. The visitors were of all classes and of all ages.

The refreshment department was under the sole direction of Mr. Taylor, confectioner, of Bridlesmith Gate, whose preparations were made upon a gigantic scale.

The musical arrangements were superintended by the committee themselves, and the following companies of musicians were present: The South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry band, Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry band, Mr. Henry Farmer's quadrille band, and the African Minstrels. The first of these performed a number of overtures and operatic selections upon an orchestra raised for it in the north of the grounds, and the second gave several similar performances at intervals in the south. Mr. Farmer's band played country dances, polkas, quadrilles, schottisches, &c., and was surrounded by parties of dancers bidding defiance to the inclemency of the weather. The sable minstrels were in particularly good con-

dition, and attracted the visitors in great force whenever they made their appearance upon the boards.

The bazaar of fancy goods was held in a small marquee near the principal refreshment-booth, and consisted of the remaining articles offered for sale at the larger bazaar in June last. Many purchases were made, and most of the goods disposed of.

The balloon ascent, however, was the event of the day; and, after considerable delay, Mr. Coxwell ascended in his fine balloon "The Queen," accompanied by Mr. Hall of Nottingham, and Mr. Danks of Basford, amid the cheers of the spectators. The altitude reached by the aeronauts was about a mile and a half; and their course across by Bilborough and Stapleford, the balloon descending safely at Sandiacre, Derbyshire.

About half-past seven the Leicester band and the Leicestershire excursionists were conveyed to their homes by their return train an hour afterwards the Nottingham band and visitors left the grounds by similar conveyances; and, the evening drawing to a close, the park was soon cleared of the remaining pedestrians.

On the whole (says the *Nottingham Guardian*, in conclusion), taking into consideration the circumstances which militated against the success of the undertaking, we feel assured that no fete which reflected more credit upon the devotedness of its managers has ever been known in Nottinghamshire. The numbers present have been variously estimated; but we believe the railway and ticket returns will show that they did not amount to more than 10,000. Thus, the only matter of regret affects the principal part of the business after all, and it is, that the result of such exertions as have been made will not be any great addition to the funds of the church tower.



RURAL AND MUSICAL FETE AT BASFORD PARK.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING commenced on the Knave's-mire on Wednesday with a vengeance. No less than eleven races were on the card, and it is seldom that a last race is fixed for so late an hour as "6.50." Kestrel seems to be getting into form again, for with her 8st. 7lb. she managed to land the "all white" of Captain Christie, though opposed to a field of thirteen, in the happily-named Zetland Handicap. The Yorkshire Oaks was a surprise, and must have knocked over John Scott's Leger aspirations, as Prelude, who has latterly risen to 20 to 1 for that great northern struggle, was the absolute last. Neither of the three leading favourites were first, second, or third; and Archduchess, who was whispered to be a rare good thing for the Ebor, speedily dropped from 10's and 12's to 20 to 1, as she was almost as far in the rear at the finish as Sir Charles Monck's filly. As usual, the "spots" of Lord Zetland figured conspicuously on the Knave's-mire, for Volatile, by Voltigeur, carried off the North of England Biennial, and jumped into first favouritism there, and then for the Ebor, but, as she received 10lb. and only won a head from Gamester, we cannot think much of the form. Fisherman got beaten by Newcastle for the Queen's Plate, and Lord Stamford has thus brought back a couple of hundred out of the £1500 which he gave for the victor at Goodwood. Cramond, by Andover out of Haricot, the property of "Blink Bonny I'Anson," defeated both Thormanby and Resles for the Convivial, and, as the winner is in both the Derby and Leger, Spring Cottage may have another chance of throwing in for the great prizes of next year. In the Chesterfield Handicap Duncany, the top weight, proved successful, and thus won all the engagements for which he has been pulled out this season. Killigrew and Toxophilite had the Burgundy to themselves, and the unfortunate "Trix" was unlucky enough to break a blood-vessel. Really there seems no end to the long lane of Lord Glasgow's bad luck.

Egham and Radcliffe begin on Tuesday, and Oxford and Stockton on Thursday. There has been no meeting at the former place, since Coronation and Chapple won the Cup on 1841, and the town has been quite agog with its prospects, and the committee are perpetually on the Port Meadows, laying out courses and superintending the grand stand. Stockton, with its "Harry Fowler" to look after it, and its pretty little course, commanding, as the Calendar observes, "a view of the distant mineral hills," has a goodly quantity of the precious mineral to contend for, and well-filled entries as well. Last year there was no such enthusiasm shown at any meeting, and this year it is not likely to abate. Umpire, High Treason, and Lupellus are in each of the two principal Two-year-old Stakes.

All England will be at Brighton on Monday, to meet eighteen gentlemen of Sussex (with two bowlers); and the United at Walsall, where the twenty-two have two professionals to help them. On the same day the gentlemen of the Surrey Club and County will be at Leicester, to confront the gentlemen of the Midland Counties.

Shooting men are banging away in earnest on the moors, and all the "boxes" and snug quarters are being occupied by ardent sportsmen. The accounts of the birds from the different districts are generally cheerful, and in many parts they are said to be more plentiful, stronger, and healthier than has ever been known.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Kestrel, 1. Springwell, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Bilberry, 1. Olympius, 2.
Juvenile Stakes.—Trovatore, 1. Makeless, f., 2.
Second Year of the Third North of England Biennial Stakes.—
Volatile, 1. Gamester, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Newcastle, 1. Fisherman, 2.
Convivial Stakes.—Cramond, 1. Resles, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Duncany, 1. Bankrupt, 2.
Burgundy Stakes.—Killigrew, 1.
Produce Stakes.—Legerdeain, f., 1.
Selling Stakes.—General Havelock, 1.
Bramham Park Stakes. Action walked over.

THURSDAY.

Prince of Wales Stakes.—High Treason, 1. Vesta, 2.
Ebor St. Leger.—Gamester, 1. Indifference, 2.
Londesborough Cup.—Maid of Masham, 1. Gibside Fairy, 2.
Ebor Handicap.—Underhand, 1. Archduchess, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Newcastle, 1. Bankrupt, 2.
Filly Sapling Stakes.—Contadina, 1. Cecilia, 2.
Eglington Stakes.—Thormanby, 1. Sir Hercules, 2.
Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Vanquisher, 1. Wizard, 2.

AQUATICS.—Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta: The match of this club took place last week. The first match was contested off Ryde, the following vessels making their appearance in their positions for starting at the time appointed:—*Pearl*, cutter, 24 tons; *Folly*, cutter, 12 tons; *Laura*, cutter, 12 tons; *Ladybird*, cutter, 33 tons. Course: Round the Nab Light and West Buoy of the Middle. Distance, 2½ miles, twice round. First prize, £50; second ditto, £10. The first prize was won by the *Folly* (W. L. Parry, Esq.); and the second by the *Laura* (Lieut.-Colonel Armitage). On Wednesday the pier was again crowded with fashionable company. The only amusements appointed for this day were a sailing-match by ships' life-boats for £7, and a rowing-match by ships' life-boats for a similar amount. Both prizes were well contested. The annual regatta dinner was held on Wednesday night at the Club House, and was very numerously attended. The Commodore, Mr. George Holland Ackers, presided; the vice chair was taken by the Vice-Commodore, Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne. Thursday was devoted to two races for £50 each, with £10 to each of the second vessels. One race was for cutters, and the other for schooners. For the former, the *Amazon*, the *Thought*, and *Arrow* were entered; but the *Amazon* and *Thought* declining to enter into a contest with the *Arrow*, and as the rules of the club require that three shall start or no race, it was reduced to the latter alternative, and the £50 will remain in the hands of the club. With respect to the second prize of £50, open to schooners of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the entries were as follow:—*Wildfire*, 60 tons; *Blitz*, 105 tons; *Zouare*, 105 tons; *Vesta*, 75 tons; *Rock Rent*, 25 tons. The vessels were to proceed from the station-vessel abreast of Ryde to the westward, to the westernmost buoy of the Middle, rounding it, leaving it on the starboard hand, proceeding thence to Ryde, and on to the No-man buoy, thence to the Nab Light, leaving it on the starboard hand, returning to and leaving the No-man buoy on the port hand, and back to the station-vessel, passing between it and Ryde pier. The course was 20 miles, twice round. It was decided by the authorities that this should be "no race," only one round having been completed by two of the competing vessels before sunset. In this decision all the lovers of yachting heartily concurred, and hopes were entertained of a more favourable breeze to test the qualities of the rival vessels on the morrow. Friday, however, was another disappointment. From five a.m. until nine a.m. was a stark calm. Soon after nine a light breeze sprung up from the N.W., but not of sufficient force before noon to warrant the dispatch of the vessels a second time. In the afternoon the breeze freshened, and became steady from the same quarter, but it was too late to be of service. A number of rowing-matches, &c., took place off the pier during the day, which was thronged with the visitors and residents of the town. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club gave their annual ball on Friday, which was very numerously attended. Among the many nobilities present were Prince Troubetzkoi, Count Stroganoff, and several officers from the Russian squadron, Count Zamoiski, Prince Nicholas Iwrothzoff, Prince and Princess Leiningen, &c. On Saturday the final contest of the schooners took place, and *Wildfire* was successful, winning the match by both time and distance. The time was as follows:—*Wildfire* (Mr. Turners), 3h. 10m. 55s.; *Zouare* (Mr. Arabin's), 3h. 11m. 35s.; *Vesta* (Mr. Marshalls), 3h. 30m. 45s. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine having been elected an honorary member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, his Excellency Baron Brunnow called at the club-house, by the desire of the Grand Duke, to express to the members the gratification his Imperial Highness felt at the honour they had conferred upon him.

Thames National Regatta: This annual aquatic meeting for testing the merits of watermen was held on Monday and Tuesday at Putney. The following is the list of the races and their results:—Scullers' Race, open to the world, won by J. Wise, of Kew; T. Pocock of Lambeth, being second. Watermen's Apprentices, for a coat, badge, and freedom, presented by the Thames Subscription Club: The two winning men in this case were W. Hemmings, of Richmond, and B. Agar, of Chelsea.—Champion Four-oared Race, open to the world: The grand heat of this race was rowed on Tuesday, and the Claspers, of Newcastle, won by half a dozen boat's lengths. The Claspers won £75; Kelly's crew, £15; the Hammersmith, £10; and the Western, £5, which prizes were afterwards presented by Sir James Duke.

Chelsea Annual Regatta: This regatta came off on Tuesday, and was in three heats, added to which was a four-oared race for silver cups. The waterman's race was won by John Prince, John Cole being second. The race for the goblets was won by John Prince, W. Meredith, H. Cole, J. G. Cole, and D. Luke (cockswain), beating Brown, F. Cole, Jos. Cole, Jno. Cole, H. Johnson (cockswain).

Deptford Regatta: An excellently-conducted regatta, under the patronage of Vicount Holmsdale, Sir E. Filmer, and other of the gentry of the neighbourhood, was rowed on Monday, for a new boat and other prizes. In the fifth and grand heat James J. Gillard was first and Charles Chappell second.

CRICKET.—Gentlemen of the South v. The Gentlemen of the North: This match, at Wavertree, Liverpool, terminated on Saturday last in a victory for the South:—Score, South, first innings, 191; second innings, 201. North, first innings, 154; second innings, 153.

North v. South: This match was resumed and concluded on Wednesday at Canterbury. The following was the score:—North, 1st innings, 107; 2nd ditto, 167. South, 1st innings, 43; 2nd ditto, 136.

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOMETER. | WIND. | RATE in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Tempers- ture of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relati- tive Humid. | | | |
| Aug. 10 | 20 020 | 55.6 | 52.5 | .90 | 10 54.3 ° | N.E. ESE. | 314 .000 |
| " 10 | 30 025 | 60.9 | 55.6 | .84 | 9 54.7 ° | ESE SW. | 109 .230 |
| " 12 | 30 000 | 64.6 | 56.2 | .75 | — 75.8 ° | S. SW. | 126 .000 |
| " 13 | 29 934 | 67.5 | 57.6 | .72 | 3 34.2 ° | SW. WSW. | 210 .000 |
| " 14 | 29 860 | 62.3 | 51.2 | .69 | 5 58.1 ° | SW. WSW. | 195 .000 |
| " 15 | 29 870 | 57.7 | 50.8 | .79 | 6 56.1 ° | WSW. | 238 .406 |
| " 16 | 30 165 | 61.4 | 50.5 | .69 | 8 47.3 ° | SW. W. | 116 .000 |

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the afternoon of the 29th ult. a tolerably clear sky afforded the inhabitants of New York an opportunity of seeing a solar eclipse. The obscuration commenced at 5h. 26m. 30s., and ended 6h. 26m. 1s., making the duration of the eclipse 50m. 31s. Only a small portion of the sun was covered, apparently about one-fifth of its diameter. The phenomenon was visible in a large part of the United States, the British provinces, Northern Asia, and Northern Europe. It was seen to the greatest advantage in latitudes 63 deg. N., long. 18° deg. W., where one-half of the sun was obscured.

THE PUBLIC FOUNTAIN MOVEMENT, which has been so successful in England, is not unfelt at Berlin, but the Berliners have refined it. On all the open places elegant little structures of wood, painted white, and more or less gilded, have been put up. They are about twelve feet by eight. Behind a narrow counter, adorned with water plants, two maidens serve out to the thirsty public goblets of soda-water at the small charge of a half-penny. They have many customers, and the ingenious speculator is doing a lucrative business.

THE RUSSIAN NEW WAR STEAMER THE "GENERAL ADMIRAL."—The monster steam-frigate built in America for the Russian Government, on the lines of the United States frigate *Nagara*, has arrived at Cronstadt from New York. She is called the *General Admiral*, out of compliment to the Grand Duke Constantine, who is at the head of the Russian navy, and is not yet fitted as a ship of war with her formidable armament, but made the voyage from America freighted with a large and valuable cargo of cotton, sarsaparilla, and other produce of the United States. She drew too much water to enter the Baltic by the Sound, and went through the Great Belt, where the Channel is considerably deeper, though more dangerous, from the number and extent of the sand-banks among the Danish Islands.

One day last week Mdlle. Guarducci was married, at Dublin, to the eldest son of the Duke de Ciroella of Naples, and the same evening took the leading part in "La Favorita" at the Theatre Royal. Mdlle. Titiens was the principal bridemaid at the marriage.

According to a report made to the Minister of Public Instruction there are now in Turkey 10,897 schools for Mussulmans, which are frequented by 230,545 boys and 121,259 girls, and superintendent by 11,220 teachers. There are also 2240 schools for Christians, receiving 105,361 boys and 7866 girls, with 2250 teachers.

The recent hot weather has rendered the water in the Danube so low in the Austrian capital that the Viennese jestingly remark, "We shall soon have no water except in the wine and milk."

The riots at Frankfort have ceased. The last few days have passed off quietly, and it is to be hoped that the disturbances are now at an end. Three soldiers have, it is said, died of their wounds; twenty-nine have received severe injuries, and fifty slighter ones. Some of the inhabitants have also been wounded. Several of them who were seen exciting the soldiers have been arrested.

A Nice journal states that all the fish in the Var have been poisoned by the waters of some streams flowing into it in which hemp had been soaked. A number of dead fish are to be seen floating on the Var. The authorities have used every means to prevent the peasants from picking up and eating those fish.

MRS. STOWE, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is now in England, engaged upon her new tale, a portion of which has already appeared under the title of "The Minister's Wooing."

Madame Gassier, lately a great favourite with the London public, and now at the Haymarket, is engaged at the theatre of that city for the approaching winter season, on terms equivalent to five hundred pounds sterling of our money per week, in addition to a free benefit.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE PARTICULARS of two new loans have made their appearance in the Stock Exchange. One is for India for five millions in a Five-per-Cent Stock, to be redeemed at par from the 5th of July, 1870, upon one year's notice being given by the Government. The first payment will become due on the 30th inst.; the last on the 22nd of November. Tenders will be received for sums of not less than £500 on the 23rd inst., to be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. The amount of the Russian Loan is £12,000,000 in a Three-per-Cent Stock, at 68. The subscription lists will be closed on Saturday next. Up to this time the applications have been numerous, and it is presumed that both loans will be taken. Transactions have been recorded in the Russian Loan—the last instalment upon which will not fall due until the 25th of January next—at 1, 1, and 1 prem.; and in the Indian Loan at 98 to 98.

The notices in reference to the above loans have had very little influence upon the market for National Securities. In the early part of the week prices had a drooping tendency; but since then, owing in some measure to the Government broker having become a purchaser of Stock on account of the savings banks, there has been more firmness in the quotations, in which, however, numerous fluctuations have taken place.

There has been much less activity in the demand for money in the open discount market, and the rates have ruled somewhat easier. First-class short bills have been done in Lombard-street at 28½; three months', at 2½; four months', at 3; and six months', at 3½ per cent. The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum.

Liberal supplies of bullion have reached us from various quarters, the total amount at hand being about half a million sterling. The greater portion has been disposed of for shipment to the Continent, and the West India packet has carried out £151,970 in gold, of which £149,000 is for Chili. Very few additions have been made to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England. The next steamer for India will carry out nearly £60,000 in silver.

Home Stocks were very flat on Monday, yet the fluctuations in prices were trifling. Consols marked 95½, and 95 to 95½; the Reduced and New Three per Cent realised 95½; India Debentures, New, 94 to 94½; India Bonds, 12s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 26s. prem.; Bank Stock left off at 22 to 22½; and India Stock, 21 to 22. A much better feeling prevailed in the market on Tuesday, and the quotations advanced 3 per cent, owing to the Government broker having purchased Reduced Stock to the extent of £15,000:—Consols were done at 95½ to 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 95½ to 96; India Debentures, 1859, 95½ to 95; Ditto, 1859, 94½ to 94; Ditto Bonds, 12s. dis.; Consols for Account, 95½ to 95; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 26s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 22 to 22½; and India Stock, 21 to 22. Prices were a shade lower on Wednesday:—The Reduced and the New Three per Cent realised 95½; Consols for Money, 95½ to 95; Ditto for Account, 95½ to 95; Long Annuities, 1860, 11½; India Debentures, 1858, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; India Bonds, 15s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 24s. prem. Prices were well supported on Thursday; but there was no activity in the demand:—Consols were done at 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 95½ to 95½; Long Annuities, 1855, 8½; India Loan Debentures, 1858, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 26s. prem.

Most Foreign Bonds have been dealt in to a fair extent, and late rates have been well supported, to, in some instances, a slight improvement in prices. Brazilian Five per Cent have marked 104½; Brazilian and a Half per Cent, 1858, 95; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 7½; Ditto, Deferred, 18; Ecuador New Consolidated, 15½; Ditto, Provisional Land Warrant, 3½; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Peruvian Three per Cent, 7½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 85½; Spanish Three per Cent, New Deferred, 32½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 48; Turkish Six per Cent, 83½; Ditto, New, 73½; Turkish Four per Cent, 102½; Venezuela, Two-and-a-Half per Cent, Deferred, 28½.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have ruled inactive, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Australasia have realised 89½; Bank of

Egypt, 21½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 14½; Colonial, 31½; Commercial of London, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 49½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 10½; and Union of Australia, 48½.

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THE FETES AT PARIS.—FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS AT THE TROCADERO.—SKETCHED FROM THE CHAMP DE MARS BY A. PROVOST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE FETES AT PARIS.

THE correspondents of the daily journals have given us copious accounts of the great military fete of Sunday, when the army of Italy made its entry into Paris, and from them we select the following details:—

THE DECORATIONS OF THE STREETS AND THE PLACE VENDOME.

The chief preparations for the festival must have given employment to a host of workmen. There were seven hundred men employed in the Place Vendôme alone, the appearance of which square was magnificent. Thirty thousand metres of stuffs and velvet have been employed in fitting it up; and it is said that not far from twenty thousand persons found accommodation in the great amphitheatre. The statue of Peace, appropriately placed at the head of the Rue de la Paix, and which we have engraved, faced the troops as they went down the Boulevard, and they defiled before it. The pedestal was about seventeen feet high, on the summit the statue of Peace was seated in a chair, holding in one hand a sword with the point turned downwards, and in the other a treaty of peace. A golden eagle was on each side of the colossal statue, at whose feet reclined a lion. Below was the word Villafranca, in golden letters; on the side towards the Rue Basée du Rempart was the name of the principal battles of the Italian campaign, and also those of the regiments or corps which captured standards or guns in the course of the war, with the number of trophies placed opposite to each name. According to this list the total of captured flags is four, and of guns thirty-one, twenty-one of the latter having been taken at Solferino, and only one at Magenta. The pedestal was decorated with mouldings of Austrian flags and of guns bearing the arms of Austria. Altogether it was an elaborate work, and was completed in eight days, by the exertions of sixty workmen, who toiled at it day and night. [We give on the first page an Engraving of the Statue of Peace.]

Besides the Venetian masts, or tall flagstaffs, painted of various bright colours, spangled many of them with golden stars, and surmounted by pennons having the names of the late victories inscribed on them in letters of gold, which were planted at short distances on each side the carriage way, along a great part of the Boulevards; besides the handsome columns, bearing appropriate inscriptions, and decorated with flags and garlands, which sprung up as if by magic near the different theatres, and at various points of the line; besides the ornaments on the houses and balcoies, gaudy with banners and hung with coloured lanterns; besides, in short, a host of minor adornments which would be tedious in description but which as a whole produced a gorgeous and most brilliant effect, there were a few more prominent and important objects which call for a word or two of special mention, although this sort of spectacle but ill bears description, and must be seen to be appreciated. Proceeding from the camp the eye was first caught by a tall, square, turreted tower on the Place du Trône, close to the barrier of that name. It is the Observatory, which had been thus transformed for the occasion. From the summit of the tower, which was painted to imitate stone, a banner waved, on the sides eagles were depicted, and between each two, on all the four sides, were the names of Solferino, Magenta, Palestro, Melegnano, and Montebello. On the Place de la Bastille a very fair copy of the front of Milan Cathedral, about sixty feet high, had been got up, surmounted by the inscription, "To the Army of Italy, the city of Paris." Below were the names of the engagements and the numbers of all the regiments that have fought in Italy. [We give on page 195 an Engraving of this triumphal arch.] On the boulevard close to the Cirque Napoleon was a lofty portico, with three arcades, magnificent in gilding and decoration. At the corner of the Rue Marivaux, which runs down one side of the Opéra Comique, was an extremely handsome triumphal column, the contribution of the administration of that theatre to the general decoration of the boulevards. Throughout all these ornamental devices the usual ingenuity of the French decorator was conspicuous. His theatrical instincts never desert him, and, with Paris for his stage, he gets up a fairy spectacle at three days' notice. It is all tinsel, if you like, and bits of tawdry bunting, and pasteboard granite, and wooden marble, but it is neat and tasteful, and produces the desired effect of amusing a million or two of people for twenty-four hours, and leaving them something to talk about for a week.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE.

The Emperor left the Tuilleries at a quarter to nine on Sunday morning, and proceeded by the Rue Rivoli to the Bastille, where, at nine o'clock precisely, he found the leading column of the army of Italy in readiness to march onwards. After raising his hat two or three times, he placed himself at the head of the column, and gave the signal to proceed, within two or three minutes of his arrival at the place. The reception was rather cold along the Boulevard Beaumarchais; but at the Porte St. Denis, and from thence westward, the cries were loud, frequent, and hearty. "Vive l'Empereur!" was cried very generally, but the favourite cry was, beyond all doubt, "Vive la Ligne!" and this was frequently used, probably from ignorance, while the Guards were passing. The crowds were immense everywhere. Not only every window, but the roof of every house, was as full as it could well be. The Emperor arrived in the Place Vendôme exactly at half-past ten. He was mounted on a beautiful light chestnut-coloured charger, with a narrow white stripe down its face. He took up a position under the balcony where the Empress and the Prince Imperial were seated, and the filing past commenced. During the interval between the approach of one corps d'armée and another, the little Imperial Prince was brought down from the balcony by a chamberlain, who held him up to the Emperor to kiss. As if in indulgence of a sudden caprice of the child, the Emperor placed him astride before him on his horse, and kept him there for some time while the troops were marching by. This pantomime produced thunders of applause from the tribunes.

THE PLACE VENDOME.

The following spirited account of what took place at the Place Vendôme, at which centred the chief interest of the day's proceedings, will be read with interest. It is by the Paris correspondent of the Post:—

Wreathed and garlanded with laurel, which hung in festoons along the eaves, with floods of purple velvet, embroidered with bees, ciphers, and crowns, with a purple circus reaching to the first story, built to accommodate some twenty-five thousand people, with golden poles and many-coloured streamers flaunting from the roofs, or fluttering round the base of the majestic column which is its chief ornament, the old familiar Place Vendôme, of quiet and almost gloomy memory, could hardly be recognised. At its entrances colossal Corinthian pillars were crowned with golden Victories, holding out wreaths in either hand to the soldiers of France. Everything was grand, gorgeous, brilliant. Up the Rue de la Paix the many-coloured vista was terminated by a colossal figure of Peace. An accurate description of the details, a catalogue of the upholstery, an account of the miles of planking, or the sum of the thousands of square yards of gold leaf, is of no use to bring the truth near to you. It is more real to trust to the imagination and say, "Give Beverley a commission to paint a scene where a great Sovereign, with his Empress, his hair, and his people, may receive his myriads of warriors on their return from victory, and you cannot go far wrong." The result would be something like what I have witnessed to-day—vast, magnificent, and dazzling; almost too splendid for the eye; almost too overpowering for the mind. In this astonishing theatre you must now fill in ourselves, the public, such as we have seen at a Handel Festival, or on some such great occasion—masses of summer dresses dotted with black coats and hats—the predominant colours of parasols and petticoats, and all the numberless inventions appertaining to the modern Eve, being on this occasion the Imperial violet or green. Fill the gigantic circus; fill every window; plant crowding figures on the lofty parapets; and crown the pointed roofs with the diminished forms; and then look up the Rue de la Paix at the same blaze of life and you will see some fifty thousand of the million and a half of spectators who have seen this day's sight, and you will apprehend a proportionate part of the spectacle which stretches its wonders along four miles of the Boulevard to the Place de la Bastille.

This public, which in this vague manner we see in the Place

Vendôme to be almost numberless in its green and violet masses, is, upon analysis, found to be all distinguishable. Hero is the corps diplomatique, with its uniforms and stars—there are senators—there deputies. Hero are municipalities—there privy councillors—all the great bodies and influences of the State are here, all of them, with their better halves and other portions of their families, who, in their feminine amplitude, reduce the most distinguished men to the dots to which I have already alluded as speckling the vision of coloured silk and gauze. Every one has come early. The army is to arrive about ten. Everybody has been up at six, and few are so late as eight o'clock in their arrival. There is a marvellous feeling of expectancy everywhere—a smile in every face—a proud and happy glow of feeling pervades the assemblage. No one discusses the rights or wrongs of peace or war. All are there with one object, to welcome back the children of France who fought the fight and never stopped in the career of victory. All are there to cheer the soldier, to make his home bright. Ladies come with two bouquets, their attendant cavalier being laden with three wreaths, two more bouquets, several laurel branches, and, in fact, as much as he can carry to please *la belle*. Among the crowd there are the old portress, the hard-working needlewoman, the maid-servant, the baker's daughter, and labourer's sister; sometimes the soldier's child—all with beaming face, and some little tribute—now a rose or two—now a frail cheap wreath, bought with the hard-earned wages—and now a penny tricolour; but all with something to throw, with a tear and a blessing, to the brave; perhaps to rush forward and stick it in his musket, or to pin it on his breast. Oh, what a feast of the heart! All the floodgates of human feeling are unloosed, and run in bright channels this glorious day. It would have made the heart of a Sterne burst with the fulness of sentiment. Well! our crowd in the place was thus animated, and passed its hours of expectation diverted only by the arrival of dignitaries of the Court, or the passage of Generals with their glittering Staffs.

Presently, at ten o'clock, the roll of cheering flows up the Rue de Castiglione, and reaches us. The cry is "Vive l'Imperatrice!" It is caught up, and every one rises and re-echoes it as the popular and beautiful Eugenie passes with her child to the balcony prepared for her and her Court on the westside of the Place. "They will soon be here!" is now said, and every one grows nervous. Again a cheer rises—the little Prince Imperial has run forward to the balcony, and he is seen by the multitude in his uniform as corporal in the Imperial Guard. Every glass is fixed on the lovely child, who is now a fine little fellow, with a curly head of fair hair, and with a charming, animated manner.

Suddenly an electric shock runs through all. The first faint roar is heard rolling down the Boulevards. Down it comes towards us, down the Rue de la Paix, increasing in a volume till it bursts in a tumult of sound. "Here they are!" The Cent Gardes, the escort, wheel to one side: a few seconds more, and the Emperor appears, a solitary horseman on his charger, saluting the shouting people. They are throwing flowers and garlands in his path, and the vault rings with the noise of many mouths—one voice, "Vive l'Empereur!" a shout so long and loud that it might waken the sleeper in the Invalides. On he comes, saluting, then rides to beneath the Empress' balcony, and salutes her; then turns to review the army of Italy. He is in undress uniform, as he appeared in the field; and so will the whole army appear just as they have come from the wars. His Majesty is followed by a small host of great ones, Generals and Staff dignitaries: they go the rear beneath the balcony, and the one horseman stands forward in front. All this while the mighty sound continues in the distance.

Here let me once more recall to you the vastness of the scene, which you must bear in mind you cannot see all at once. First you see vaguely the distant object, then understand what it is. Well, you hear the waves of sound of a strangely thrilling nature rolling in on you; and then from the Rue de la Paix come moving masses, all green. All around you cheer. On comes the mass, and you distinguish the moving men, covered with wreaths and garlands. But in the distance, at the entrance, you see the waving kerchiefs on a sudden more sharply waved; you see arms suddenly thrown up; you see a more fierce excitement seize the crowd. There is almost a shriek in the cheer that comes from that end of the Place. "Why?" The mass comes nearer. Ah! there are no bayonets, no muskets. Nearer, you see the men distinctly: they are limping, bent, hurt: they are the wounded of the army. Then a shout from the men, and sharp sympathetic cries from the women. Poor fellows! They pass the Emperor, they turn their faces to him "Vive l'Empereur!" One waves his arm—his one arm; another stops to wield his crutch; those nearest to Napoleon throw at his feet the green decorations which the people gave. On they come, more and more of them, and "Vive l'Empereur!" And now they pass us closely. How the women crane towards them! Poor fellows! Such yellow faces; such lines of suffering! Thin forms—strong men maimed, pulled down, wrecked. They march in companies with their officers, all wounded too. See that tall fellow! that young officer of the Guard, with the Gardoni face, that his mother loves and some sweet Marie or Lucille adores—see, he has lost both arms!—a cry of pain is all around us. "See him, see him!" yet he walks proudly, his coat slung from his broad shoulders. He sees the eyes bent on him. With a glance he acknowledges the sympathy. Suddenly he steps towards us with his full face glowing with fire, and cries, with such a brave enthusiasm, true as his valour, noble as his suffering, such a clear strong voice—voice from the heart—"Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" and waving kerchiefs, and hats taken off, respond with the loud cry, "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" and the mutilated man strides on, conscious of duty done and glory won. I cannot tell the pain and pride of that scene. Thousands passed by, all wounded, all so cheery in their suffering, saying in every look, "I am happy to suffer for my country, for the glory of France." Nor can I paint the gaze of the men spectators, nor can I convey the sympathy of women's eyes. But deep sympathy was there; and they, the wounded, knew it, and it paid them for all they had undergone. Noble and glorious soldiers! but so many—wearly, so many—so many that the heart ached at the streaming columns of crippled heroes.

At last they all passed by, and then came along the strains of military music, and regiment after regiment passed in review before their chiefs. Hero again I cannot follow the programme, for it was not exact; and here again the greatness of the scene overtops my power of accurate story. For four hours, in broad column, the march never ceased. Marshal after Marshal and General after General, Colonels innumerable and scores of regiments, passed in triumph. First, the Guard—Grenadiers, Voltigeurs, Chasseurs, Artillery, all classes, literally covered and hidden with laurels and bouquets—bouquets on the guns, bouquets in the hand, wreaths slung on the arm, garlands about the colours, garlands about the horses' necks, all joyous in triumph, with elastic step. Such bronzed faces! such seedy uniforms! bearskins rubbed bare with the bivouac or browned with the blazing sun of Italy. Such different faces! here a boy handsome and bold, here a veteran with long moustache and pointed beard, fine fellows all; crosses and medals for valour in plenty; Crimean medals abundant. It was impossible not to feel that they were troops of heroes. The English present all caught the enthusiasm of the hour, and cheered right lustily "Vive la Garde!" "Vive les Zouaves!" "Vive la Ligne!" as successive regiments passed. No one thought of "Riflemen, form!" or of the possibilities of the future. Every man present felt a pride in the manly fellows who did such honour to their country.

The Guardsmen marched with superb precision—the Line too, gallantly and firmly. Then came the Zouaves, "les Zou-zou," jauntily, easily, "cockily," as if their long march from St. Maur were but a light morning's amble. They looked the perfection of "hard," "wiry," "beggars," up to anything; fierce of aspect; yet none, we know, were more tender to the wounded friend or enemy than the redoubtless Zouaves, who possessed in Austrian eyes almost Satanic attributes. All the troops were laurel-crowned, and none more greenly decorated than these Zouaves. Many regiments were accompanied by pets—one by a goat, another by a suburb black greyhound—several by other dogs. The Zouaves had with them a most "canny" and Zou-zou dog. Like many of his patrons, he was evidently not up in the knowledge of his parentage—no mastiff, no terrier, no bulldog, could he claim for father, mother, aunt, or uncle; yet he was undeniably "varmint." He, too, was

garlanded, and carried a "wee" tricolour flag. As to his exploits in the field, the regiment which pets him may know them; but as to his performance immediately in the Emperor's presence it is not the profane pen of your correspondent that shall describe its eccentric audacity. I can only say that it at once conveyed to my mind that he must, directly or indirectly, be descended from the dog of Launce, which did what the bard of Avon has not thought unworthy of record.

Then there were the "Turcos," of whom the majority are pure Arab, and the rest niggers, Frenchmen, and an *olla podrida* of all nations. They are most strange-looking troops, dressed like Zouaves, only all in blue. They carried no French flag, but banners with the crescent on them and others with a hand; what meaning I know not, except that they are Turks and infidels. I should tell you that regiment after regiment cheered the Emperor, and, halting before him, delivered its standard to the officers of the Cent Gardes. But how picture the enthusiasm of the multitude as standard after standard was laid, in tatters, at Napoleon's feet! Such a tale of battle as was told by those flags—some on stumps of poles, mere ragged remnants of what had once been a hugo silk banner! The people were never tired of cheering; and the women were, not to say it unfairly, intoxicated with the excitement. Ladies who at first had arrived calm, elegant women of the world, became shrieking, hysterical enthusiasts under the strong influences of the stirring scene that was being enacted before them. Excitement succeeded excitement, and emotion followed on emotion. Can you imagine the sensation caused by a wounded vivandière as she crawled by on her crutches, a woman who had been struck down in her mission of mercy to the wounded soldiers? Can you picture the thrill that ran through the crowd as a veteran of the first Empire, with snow-white hair and beard, hobbled suddenly forward on his one leg and stump to give a laurel crown to the first grenadier of his own old regiment, which he had lived to see renew the deeds of his youth? Can you not fancy the cheer of soldiery and spectators when the little Imperial Prince, in his uniform of corporal of the Guard, came down beside his father, and, being lifted up to him evidently begged a favour—the favour was granted; Napoleon took the child in his arms and placed him on the saddle before him. How the place rang with the shout! How the grim soldiers smiled and looked delighted—kind hearts as they were. How they thought of the contrast of that scene with the storm of bullets at Solferino and Magenta. The Duke of Magenta (M'Mahon) was present with his division, and received an ovation only second to that of Napoleon; so also General Forey, the victor of the first battle in the recent campaign—Montebello. There were scores of other brave officers whose names I know not, but who were evidently great favourites. They received the homage of their fellow citizens as became their various characters; some still and impassible, too modest, or too stern to notice it—others radiant with joy, saluting and resaluting the cheering crowd. The Austrian standards and forty Austrian guns were carried in triumphal procession, amid the vivas of the populace; and then followed more divisions of the army. The passage of the troops began at a little past ten, and was over only just before three. They passed in deep column at the quick step, and numbered upwards of 60,000 men. When one endeavours to realise to one's mind that the French alone at Solferino numbered three times as many, and that the whole combatant force present at the battle must have been some eight times as large, it seems difficult to comprehend how such vast aggregations of humanity could by any means be manoeuvred. The weather was superb up to two o'clock, when some premonitory "heat-drops" were followed by a severe shower, which wetted most of the spectators in spite of parasol and umbrella, and fairly drenched the Emperor and his staff. However, before all was over, a brilliant sun shone out again, displaying to advantage the magnificent show of cavalry which closed the march.

GRAND BANQUET.—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR TO THE CHIEFS OF THE ARMY.

The great event of Sunday evening was the sumptuous banquet given by the Emperor to the superior officers of the army of Italy, in one of the new galleries of the Louvre (the Salle des Etats). The Empress, her ladies of honour, and the wives of some of the Generals were present. The gallery was splendidly illuminated with several hundred lamps, placed on gilt pillars. Dinner was served at seven o'clock. During the repast some magnificent music was performed. The orchestra of the Imperial Academy of Music was led by M. Girard, and the choir by M. Pas-de-Loup, all under the direction of M. Auber. At the close of the banquet his Majesty spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with the regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organised and formidable. As Sovereign and as Commander-in-Chief I thank you again for your confidence. It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts, I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skilful and devoted Generals who rendered my command easy, because, animated with the sacred fire, they have incessantly given the example of duty and of disregard of death. A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes; you yourselves are about to resume the occupations of peace. Nevertheless, do not forget what we have done together. Let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your mind, for, to the warrior, past experience is science. In commemoration of the Italian campaign I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day you may be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory; and, while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, let each exclaim, "If France has done so much for a people who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence?" I propose "The health of the Army."

THE FETE NAPOLEON.—THE FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on Tuesday evening:—"The double festival of the triumphal entry and the Emperor's birthday terminated, as it commenced, prosperously, and without a single drawback. The sky, yesterday forenoon menacing, brightened as the day wore on, again threatened rain before night arrived, but finally cleared; the wind abated, and fireworks and illuminations met with no impediment. The former lasted but a short time, and persons knowing in such matters do not speak very highly of them, although the concluding bouquets were certainly beautiful. The illuminations were most effective. [We give on page 191 an Engraving of the Fireworks and Illuminations at the Trocadero, as seen from the Champ de Mars. The bridge represented in our illustration is the Pont de Jena.] The garden of the Tuilleries was like a scene from fairyland. The tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie, illuminated to the very summit, was a very striking object. On the south side of the Seine the electric light dispensed its dazzling radiance. Above the Hôtel de la Legion d'Honneur the cross of the Order was elevated. To all appearance it floated in the air. The contrivance that supported it far above the roof of the building was not visible through the darkness, and one saw only a cross of coloured fire, set in an expanse of jet. Although the variety of the colours seemed to imply that it was composed of lamps, the light was too brilliant to be anything but gas. The crowd in the streets, on the boulevards, bridges, and quays was immense, and included a great number of soldiers, leave having been largely granted to the occupants of the Camp of St. Maur. Altogether the fêtes have been perfectly successful. Paris, notwithstanding its two days' laborious pursuit of pleasure, sat up late last night, determined to make the most of the last hours of its rejoicing. To-day it reposes. This morning's trains took away thousands of the pleasure-seekers who have crowded the hotels since the close of last week. Flags still wave upon the boulevards; the statue of Peace still sits upon her mock-granite pedestal of Austrian guns at the top of the Rue de la Paix; but already trophies, and columns, and arches are dissolving and sinking under the hammer, and we have relapsed into our working-day life. Although the streets are still more crowded than usual, and many provincials and foreigners linger in the capital—which, even in its dullest season, is still the gayest in Europe—the town seems almost deserted to those who have witnessed the last few days."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If in the legislative period dating from last February we have not gained a great many Acts of Parliament, we have, nevertheless, acquired some knowledge. We have probably learned much about the inner constitution of Parliament; and, if we choose to look on it with the reforming eyes which it is supposed are to be wide open early next year, we may perhaps have some clue to the remodelling of our representative system. As a whole, we have had the year 1852 reproduced:—In the beginning of the year we had a Tory Government doing very well, actually getting on with a Parliament elected under the auspices of their immediate predecessors and opponents. In an evil hour for them the Ministry of Lord Derby chose—instead of sticking to bit-by-bit administration—to strike out a grand theoretical measure which nobody could have expected them to have initiated, and, as usual with Mr. Disraeli's great attempts, it was so fanciful, so much too clever, that its likeness to a tower built of cards was completed by its ridiculous downfall. Then came a general election, and a new Session commenced in a House selected under the corrupt influence of a Tory Ministry, and in a few days we saw firmly seated, on its broad bottom, in power a Ministry whose distinction it is—the distinction of a coalition—that it is not a party, not a class, Government, but that it is a British Government, pledged in all its undertakings to take a national view of things. A glance back will suffice to show that the Parliamentary year of 1859 ought to be designated as the great legislative failure. We have not had passed any Reform Bill, no Church-rate Bill, though three have been introduced; no Bankruptcy Bill, though two have been launched; no Reform of the Corporation of London, no Endowed Schools Bill; and our gains *per contra* are an increase to the income tax, a probability of the national defences being in train (with a hope of completion in forty years), an Indian loan, and the quasi reorganisation of the Liberal party. And yet in the fitful snatches of Session which the peculiarity of the circumstances connected with Ministerial difficulties and a Ministerial crisis, there have been few years in which the sittings have been longer and later, day and night, or the talking and speechmaking more abundant. In the late Parliament, in the debate on the Reform Bill, there were displayed qualities for discussion that came on the public by surprise, for, upon the whole, it would not be easy to point to speeches better characterised by all the elements which ought to go to make up Parliamentary speaking. Nor did the new Parliament which assembled in June exhibit much falling off in this respect. In the discussions which have taken place the neophytes who ventured to come forward in the keen encounter of tongues and wits were quite up to the average; some old hands were restored (Mr. Cobden, for instance), and, with the exception of Mr. Bernal Osborne, there was no talking power lost worth mentioning. The concentration of debating ability on the Treasury bench in the latter days of the Session presented a marked contrast not only to the time when Lord Palmerston resigned, but even under the régime of Mr. Disraeli. In the former instance we well remember that Lord Palmerston stood alone; it was he who was the be-all and end-all of every debate, not a man by his side being able to go that pace which, in party contests, is indispensable to the success of a Ministry. In the case of Mr. Disraeli's troop, he certainly found one able and attractive coadjutor in Sir Hugh Cairns; and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was fast getting out of the bud, and promising an abundant Parliamentary efflorescence. But, with these exceptions, Mr. Disraeli had to do all the full dress debating himself. If he rose to reply to the maker of a motion, the debate on his side, which ought to culminate at the moment before the division, went down like an unwound clock; and if he waited till the last, and allowed Sir Hugh Cairns to begin the Ministerial case, it was all beginning and ending, and there was no strengthening middle to give assurance to the argument. As the Government is at present constituted you may get two or three first-class Ministerial speeches in one night without exhaustion of force, and you are never able to say who is to begin and who is to intervene, although, once more, the Premier reserves to himself the traditional right of winding up the debate, which, fortunately for him, requires just that kind of tripping *résumé* of the preceding discussion which suits Lord Palmerston mentally and physically at present. In each department, too, the strength, of the head, and of the subordinates is such, that when the matter in hand is departmental it may be safely left to the exact officials who are responsible, and there is no longer any need of that wearisome personal supervision and watchfulness which used to keep Lord Palmerston, during his former Government, a fixture, all night and till the House rose, in his place. This feature was most prominent during the latter days of the Session.

On the whole, we should say that that which gave the prevailing tone and colour to the short Session which has just closed were the revelations in connection with bribery and corruption at the late general election. At the very last moment, when the Speaker was anxiously keeping his eye on the point of the lobby in which the Usher of the Black Rod first appears—to him a messenger of sleep by night, and release from that everlasting buzzing of talk which he is not called upon to attend to, and certainly not to comprehend—a process of endurance which makes one think that Speakers must be men of a peculiar mental organisation, or else there must have been lunatics among them—up to that very moment the House was engaged in discussing whether gentlemen and men of honour were parties to corrupt compromises. Many times before had the same theme run the gauntlet of professed purism in speech, while members within and agents without the House were laughing in their sleeves; because, amidst all the froth and bother which were uttered to be reported, every one knew that the British Constitution was quietly inclosed within the dimensions of two attorneys' offices. We have changed or lost the names of Coppock and Brown; but the thing and the system flourish, as it seems to us, in a more thoroughly concentrated and organised form than ever. What avails all the prato about the reports of Election Committees and the issuing of Commissions to inquire into the peccant doings of certain constituencies? Nothing can come of all the fuss that is made about bribery and corruption so long as you make the House of Commons the judge of its own delinquencies. Individuality of principle is lost in the mass, and, as the system exists, the noise that is made by the House when anything of the sort is brought before it is only a cover to the certainty of nothing being done. A single instance of an election agent and a member of Parliament convicted of bribery before the Court of Queen's Bench would do more to purify our electioneering system than fifty Acts of Parliament which delegate the action in such matters to any tribunals constituted by members of the House.

For the fourth or fifth time we part with our legislators under the positive conviction that we have seen the last Session of an unreformed House of Commons; and the recess, it is supposed, is to be occupied by practical statesmen and theoretical improvers of men and things in ascertaining exactly where and what are those defects in constitution and practice which demand the remedy of a change which, if it is to be worth anything, ought to be nearly equivalent to a turning inside out. Looking to this eventuality, if, in a week or two, we have not altogether forgotten this abnormal Session, placidly reposing in our constitutional recess, which was invented by our amateurs, no doubt for good reasons, and which is maintained by ourselves for none but the most theoretical in one point of view, and the most practical and personal in another, we shall probably remember that its most striking feature was an indirect confession that the House of Commons is elected by means utterly base and corrupt. And, remembering this remarkable fact, shall we not wonder at the easy, happy confidence we have placed so long, and are likely long to continue to place, in that assembly? But, no doubt, we are very practical; we are content with our Constitution, and so satisfied with the positive existence of our self-government that we are, if not rejoicing, satisfied at the prospect of having no control whatever over the Government until next February.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, August 12.

Lord Redesdale took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock. The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Customs (No. 2) Bill, the East India Law Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Revenue Volunteer Force or Seamen Bill, the Government of India Amendment Bill, the Enclosure Acts Amendment Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Exemption Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Continuance Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Continuance Bill, the Weights and Measures Acts Amendment Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Dublin Police Bill, the Charitable and Provident Societies Bill, and the European Troops India Bill.

The remaining business was entirely of a routine character.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, August 12.

HULL ELECTION PETITION.—The Committee on this petition reported that Mr. Hoare was not duly elected at the last election for Kingston-upon-Hull, which they declared to be void so far as it related to his return.

MASTERS IN THE NAVY.—Mr. SCHOFIELD asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether any intention existed to issue any new warrant affecting the position of Masters in the Navy?—Lord C. PAGE said the question respecting Masters in the Navy was still under consideration.

BANDS IN THE PARKS.—Mr. E. JAMES asked the First Commissioner of Works what reply, if any, he gave to a deputation of the Lord's-day Society which attended him upon the subject of preventing the performance of bands in the parks on Sundays?—Mr. FIRZROY said he had informed the deputation that he could not put a stop to a practice which had prevailed for many years, to the great satisfaction of a large portion of the population, who had always conducted themselves so well that no complaint had been ever made against them.

INFANT LABOUR IN MINES.—Mr. AYTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it were the intention of the Government to issue a commission to inquire into the effect of prolonged labour of children in mines of coal and ironstone, as the Act for the inspection of mines expired next year?—Mr. CLIVE said the question was under consideration, and an answer would be given early next Session.

A great number of notices of motion were given for next Session on various subjects, including the ballot, election compromises, &c., &c.

HULL NEW WRIT.—Mr. MALINS moved for a new writ for Hull, in the room of Mr. Hoare, who has been unseated by an Election Committee; which, however, did not report that he had by himself or his agents been guilty of bribery.—Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.—Mr. FULLER (the chairman of the Committee) thought the writ ought to issue.—Sir G. GREY said the only interpretation of the report was that it was a case of bribery, though of a peculiar kind, and he therefore thought the writ should not issue without the usual notice.—Mr. CLAY supported the motion.—After some discussion it was arranged that the motion should be withdrawn, and that Mr. Malins should give notice for to-morrow to suspend the sessional order, to allow time to issue the writ.—Mr. E. JAMES moved an address for the appointment of a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the election of members of Parliament for the city of Gloucester.—The motion was objected to on the ground that these commissions were very expensive and never led to anything, because the House itself was not sincere in its profession of a desire to put down bribery.—After some discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 59; against it, 21.

Mr. WALPOLE brought up the report of the Committee on the Pontefract compromise, which was ordered to be printed.

The House was soon after counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the day fixed for the prorogation of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners appointed to perform that ceremony took their seats in front of the throne at a quarter to three o'clock. They were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of St. Germans, Steward of the Household, and Lord Sidney, Chamberlain of the Household.

The Speaker and several members of the House of Commons, attended by their officers, appeared at the bar, in compliance with the summons of Black Rod. The Royal commission was read by the clerk, and the Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Various circumstances which occasioned interruption in the usual course of business prevented the completion of important measures which her Majesty pointed out to the attention of her Parliament in the beginning of the present year; but her Majesty trusts that these matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the next Session.

The war which had broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the peace of Villafranca, overtures have been made to her Majesty with the view to ascertain whether, if Conferences should be held by the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by her Majesty to assist at such Conferences; but her Majesty has not yet received the information necessary to enable her to decide whether her Majesty may think fit to take part in any such negotiations. Her Majesty would rejoice to find herself able to contribute to the establishment of arrangements calculated to place the general peace on satisfactory and lasting foundations.

Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-Tsin, has instructed her Plenipotentiary in China to repair to the Imperial Court at Pekin, and her Majesty trusts that such direct communication with the Imperial Government will have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she looks forward with confidence to the continued maintenance of those friendly relations which so happily subsist between her Majesty and all foreign Powers and States.

Her Majesty is glad to be able to congratulate you on the complete restoration of tranquillity in her Indian dominions. It will be her earnest endeavour to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which her Majesty witnessed with such deep concern.

The financial arrangements of that portion of her Majesty's empire will continue to engage her Majesty's serious attention.

Her Majesty has had much satisfaction in giving her assent to the bills which you have presented to her for the formation of a naval and military reserve force. A complete and permanent system of national defence must at all times be an object of pre-eminent importance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for the service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions. The happiness of her Majesty's people is the object dearest to her heart.

In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The Clerk at the table then read the commission authorising the prorogation of Parliament, upon which

The LORD CHANCELLOR declared Parliament prorogued until Thursday, October 27.

The Commons then retired from the bar, and the proceedings terminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

NEW WRITS were ordered to be issued for the boroughs of Liskeard, Hertford, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the room respectively of Mr. Grey, who has become Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Cowper, who is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Earle, who vacates the seat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

PONTEFRACT ELECTION.

Mr. WESTHEAD called attention to the report that day promulgated from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending

the withdrawal of the petition against the late election for Pontefract. Mr. Childers, the petitioner, and unsuccessful candidate, had, it appears, consented to withdraw the petition under an arrangement for a reference, the terms of which were completely mistaken. He thought that Mr. Childers ought to be replaced in the position he had thus forfeited, but confessed that neither the Select Committee nor the House itself had the power to revive the abandoned petition. Nothing, indeed, could be done except by the act of the sitting member, Mr. Overend. He moved that the report be read at the table.

The motion was seconded by Mr. CRAUFURD.

Mr. SELWYN, as one of the members of the Select Committee, detailed the circumstances as proved by the evidence brought before them. He thought that, as the withdrawal of the petition had evidently taken place under a complete misunderstanding, it should be cancelled, and cited precedents for such a proceeding. He moved, accordingly, that the order discharging the Pontefract petition should be discharged.

Sir G. GREY considered that the precedents referred to did not apply, and that the course suggested was impracticable. The House had no power in the case, the order for investigating the petition having been absolutely and completely discharged. Everything must be left to Mr. Overend's sense of justice, but Sir G. Grey suggested that the case might be referred to some competent arbitration.

After a few remarks from Mr. Craufurd and Captain Jervis, Mr. MALINS contended that it was unfair to expect Mr. Overend to resign his seat. That hon. member had acted in perfect good faith, and was ready to concur in any course which would replace Mr. Childers in the position he had held before withdrawing the petition. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir J. PAKINGTON maintained that the House had competence to renew the petition, and wished to take a division on that question.

Mr. OVEREND explained the transaction as far as he was personally concerned, a misunderstood agreement having been entirely arranged between the agents employed on either side. He assented to the proposal for referring the question, and suggested that Sir G. Grey and Sir J. Pakington should select the arbitrator.

After some further discussion, all the motions were successively withdrawn, it being understood that the case should be referred.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In reply to Mr. Gregson, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Mr. Bruce, the British Envoy in China, had been instructed to proceed to Pekin, and that the Emperor would be requested to carry out the treaty by accrediting a representative on his part to the Court of St. James.

THE STATE OF PARMA.—To a question from Mr. Griffith, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the Government had received no information respecting the alleged insurrection in Parma.

NEW WRIT FOR HULL.—On the motion of Mr. Malins, a new writ was ordered for Hull in the room of Mr. Hoare, whose return had been declared void.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Lord ELCHO, in moving for some returns relative to the volunteer rifle corps, alluded to an opinion which, he said, prevailed in some quarters that the Prime Minister had spoken disparagingly of that force.—Mr. S. HERRERT expressed his high appreciation of the volunteer corps, many of whose members had been found, when tried as marksmen, to surpass the best-trained officers of the regular army. He believed that the country would derive great benefit from the establishment of this force, which would become valuable and permanent addition to our national defences.—Lord PALMERSTON denied that he had ever spoken depreciatingly of the volunteer, for whom, on the contrary, he felt high admiration, and had sought by every means to encourage the movement for the formation of rifle corps.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT.—Mr. TITE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolis Local Management Act.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—Leave was given to Mr. HENNESSY to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic charities.

PROROGATION.—At three o'clock the House was summoned to the bar of the Peers to hear the Royal prorogation Speech read by Commission.—On returning, the Speech was again read by the Speaker at the table, and the House forthwith separated for the recess.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN SLADE, BART., G.C.II.

SIR JOHN SLADE, Bart., of Maunsell House, in the county of Somerset, a General in the Army, was the only son of the late John Slade, Esq., Commissioner of the Victualling Board, by his wife, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Henri Portal, Esq., of Freefolk Priory, Lancashire. He was born in 1762, and entered the British Army as a Cornet in the 10th Hussars in 1780, and went through long and brilliant service. He was in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore, and fought at Corunna; and was subsequently under the Duke of Wellington from 1809 to 1813, in which latter year he commanded a brigade of cavalry. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Corunna and Fuentes d'Onore, and the silver medal with two clasps for Sabagou and Busaco. Sir John was Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

He was also an Equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, having been so appointed as far back as 1800. He was created a Baronet on the 20th of September, 1831. Sir John married twice, and has been the father of a numerous and distinguished family. He wedded, first, on the 20th of September, 1792, Anna Eliza, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., Assistant Barrister, of the county of Armagh, by whom, who died on the 24th of December, 1819, he had seven sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, in 1822, Matilda Ellen, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., of Fork Hill, and by this union has had four sons and two daughters. Sir John's two eldest sons, officers of note in the dragoons, are deceased; his third son is his successor, the eminent Queen's Counsel; his fourth son is Major-General Marcus Slade; his fifth is the gallant Captain Sir Adolphus Slade, R.N. (Vice-Admiral and Pacha in the Turkish service), now Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; Sir John's sixth son, Ernest, who, when in the British army, received the Burmese medal, is now in the civil service of New South Wales. Of Sir John's four sons by his second marriage two are officers in dragon regiments, one is a barrister, and the youngest, the Rev. George Fitzclarence Slade, was recently a Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, and is now Vicar of Albury, Salop. Of Sir John's daughters, the eldest is the widow of Henry Marquis de Faverges; and the second is Mrs. Wadham Penruddock Wyndham. Sir John Slade died on the 13th inst. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Frederick William, the second Baronet, who was born in 1803, and married, in 1829, the Hon. Barbara Maria Mostyn, sister of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, by whom he has four sons and four daughters. His eldest son is the gallant Lieutenant Alfred Slade who was so severely wounded at the attack of the 18th of June on the Redan. Two of Sir Frederick Slade's daughters are married—viz., Mrs. Charles William Tinling, and Mrs. Staniforth.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, second Baronet, of Cargin, in the county of Galway, was the only surviving child of Sir George Leonard Staunton, the first Baronet, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Benjamin Collins, Esq., of Milford, Wiltshire. Sir George Leonard Staunton, the first Baronet, was in early life a physician, then a lawyer, and then a diplomatist; he was Attorney-General of Grenada, and he, at Madras, negotiated the peace with Tippoo Sultan, in 1784, for which he received his baronetcy as a reward. He was also Secretary of Legation to Lord Macartney's famous embassy to China in 1792. His son, Sir George Thomas Staunton, the subject of this notice, was born the 26th of May, 1781, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 14th of January, 1810. He attained a high reputation in the official duties he fulfilled and in the works he wrote in relation to China. He was at one time Chief Supercargo of the East India Company in China; he was also President of a Select Committee at Canton; and was, in 1816, Diplomatic Commissioner at Pekin. He was the author of a translation of "The Chinese Code" and of various other publications on Chinese subjects. Sir George Staunton, who was Vice-President of the Asiatic Society, had sat in Parliament during many years—first for Heytesbury, then for South Hants, and latterly, till 1822, for Portsmouth. He was a Liberal in politics. Sir George never married. He died on the 10th inst., and his baronetcy expires with him. The Staunton family is of very ancient Buckinghamshire descent: the branch represented by the Baronet just deceased settled in Ireland, and acquired considerable property in the county of Galway

SIR CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, BART., OF BOMBAY.

SIR CURSETJEE succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sir Jamsetjee, in April last. The latter, who rose from an humble sphere to the first rank of Indian merchants, and who bestowed, at different times, on works of charity—hospitals, almshouses, educational institutions, and a variety of other benevolent objects—large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate £250,000, was the first native of India on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred, and he was shortly afterwards raised by her Majesty, in recognition of his loyalty, patriotism, and philanthropy, to the dignity of a Baronet. In a memoir we have seen of the life of that noble-minded Parsee, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, it is stated:—"His eldest son, Cursetjee, and his brothers, are highly intelligent and valuable members of society; and, as justices of the peace, members of British juries, and public spirited prosecutors of native education and useful institutions, Cursetjee and his brothers are ever ready to second the patriotic views of their revered father." The great age and infirmities of Sir Jamsetjee naturally transferred to his son, the present Baronet, the chief direction of the good works (including large charities) which distinguished the latter as they did all the days of his father. Indeed, no part of Sir Jamsetjee's long and honourable career was more distinguished for patriotism and good works than its latter years, when Sir Cursetjee naturally became his aged sire's chief counsellor. During this period perhaps more than any other—for the great Indian mutiny and insurrection had then broken out—was the well-known loyalty of Sir Cursetjee seen to advantage. One illustration will here suffice. In the latter part of 1857, owing to the defection of the whole of the Bengal native army, the greatest anxiety prevailed throughout India for the early arrival of reinforcements from England. At this juncture two of her Majesty's regiments arrived in Bombay. To manifest the feeling with which this event was regarded Sir Cursetjee, in co-operation with the principal natives, obtained the sanction of the Governor, Lord Elphinstone, to entertain the newly-arrived troops at a banquet, which was followed by a grand ball. Lord Elphinstone and the military and civil authorities were present at the dinner laid out for the men in suits of tents, and expressed his gratification at the evidence of the loyalty of the natives afforded by the reception given by them to those who had come to aid in re-establishing British supremacy in India. Sir Cursetjee, who is now in the prime and vigour of life, has two sons and several daughters. His education having been carefully superintended by European masters, Sir Cursetjee possesses, besides an extensive acquaintance with European literature, a refined taste, as well as the language and address of an accomplished English gentleman. There can be no doubt that he will worthily uphold the character and follow in the footsteps of his noble sire, who was distinguished for his devotion to the British Government, his princely charities, and constant endeavours to promote the welfare of his countrymen.

THE CAMP AT ST. MAUR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE existence of the Camp at St. Maur has afforded the Parisians and their friends *les étrangers* a series of fêtes which have continued ever since the return of the first regiments of the army of Italy. Although scarcely half that army has returned to France the number of troops assembling presented a source of attraction, not only to the imme-

diate friends of the soldiers themselves, but to all those persons who had followed with interest the successful course of the Italian campaign; and the encampment of the victorious army on the banks of the Seine has been the object of numerous pilgrimages from such as could spare or make time to go to Vincennes, St. Maur, and Maisons-Alfort.

When the project of the encampment was decided upon every arrangement was made to ensure, as far as possible, order and comfort. As the different bodies of troops arrived at Charenton by special trains from Lyons they were directed immediately to the spot marked out for them in the camp, which was divided into streets, and extended from the gâis of the Castle of Vincennes to St. Maur and Maisons-Alfort, the latter place having been set apart for the

cavalry. The halting-ground for each battalion or squadron was marked by a signpost, and a special officer awaited the arrival of the trains for the purpose of conducting the men immediately to their quarters. The tents were pitched with remarkable quickness and precision as each military section arrived, those of the officers, which occupied the first line, being distinguishable by their conical form and greater size.

We were not behindhand in our curiosity, and paid several visits to the camp. The Faubourg St. Antoine, which is the highroad to Vincennes from the Bastille, already gave some idea of the vivacity of the camp. The population at this point seemed to have become half military, half civil; dusty military costumes of all sorts were mixed up with those of the ordinary inhabitants of the faubourg, who crowded the footway; as for the road, it could only be compared to the route from London to Epsom on the Derby Day, except, perhaps, that the dust was greater and the sun just now more burning. Long and unbroken lines of cabs, carriages, and vehicles of every description kept going and returning from an early hour in the morning to the middle of the night. Such a profitable time for coachmen, restaurateurs, and marchands de vin has seldom been known; and the excitement went on increasing till the 14th, the day fixed for the triumphal entry into Paris of the troops, headed by the Emperor, who made his first public appearance in the capital since his return to France on that occasion. His Majesty had already visited the camp in company with the Empress.

On arriving at the camp we first of all fell among the Turcos, who seemed much at their ease, notwithstanding the amount of scrutiny to which they were subjected on the part of the visitors; some of them spoke French very passably, and readily entered into conversation. They appear to have supported well the fatigues of fighting and travelling, looking hearty and robust, which cannot be said of all the troops, who, although generally in good health after their short but sharp campaign, seem fatigued and much thinner than when they quitted France. Many of the Turcos are very picturesque, especially when grouped under their tents in parties of six, or when a little elated by the libations offered to them by their admirers. As followers of the Prophet they will have to undergo a long penance when they go to Algeria to efface the effect of their bacchanalian peccadilloes. Passing along to the portion of the field occupied by the Voltigeurs, we were much amused to see the men engaged in the act of washing their clothes in the small running streams which had been created expressly for the use of the camp; others were playing at the game of skittles for sous, whilst some were enjoying the society of their friends from Paris and elsewhere under the shade of the rare trees. We went on a little further, and came suddenly upon the Zouaves, who presented the best appearance of all the soldiers in the camp: a sturdy fellow, en déshabillé, sans turban, sans jacket, almost sans everything, in the way of costume, was busily engaged in paring potatoes, while a companion martial cuisinier was depriving a series of cabbages of their superfluous leaves. As we returned in the evening we were favoured with a taste of the *soupe aux choux* which had been concocted by the Zous-Zous, and we, of course, pronounced it excellent. The Line encampment, which necessarily occupied the largest space, was also interesting, with the firearms arranged *en jaisseau* before the tents of each battalion. As we were passing along we saw the vivandière of the 6th Regiment come out of her tent on crutches, with her husband, to meet her little child, who had been brought to Vincennes to see her wounded mother. The incident was touching, as may be supposed: the poor woman



SIR CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, BART., OF BOMBAY.



THE PARIS FÊTES.—THE CAMP AT ST. MAUR.—FROM A SKETCH BY FELIX THORIGNY.



THE FETES AT PARIS.—ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.—TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, REPRESENTING THE FRONT OF MILAN CATHEDRAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. SORIEUL.—SEE PAGE 192.

naively complained of her awkwardness, of which she seemed to be really ashamed, in walking on her crutches; she had received her wound at Novara. The quarters of the artillery and cavalry at Maisons were also full of interest: the thousands of horses, the amount of forage, the forty cannons and howitzers, carefully guarded by sentinels, were subjects of universal admiration, as well as the great order which prevailed in every part of the camp. Nor should we omit to observe that the general bearing of the men, who have won so many victories and acquired so much fame in such a short period, was exceedingly modest and decorous.

Our artist's Sketch of the Camp is taken from the point occupied by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, immediately opposite the donjon of the Castle of Vincennes, which, together with the chapel and the officers' garrison-quarters in the château, are represented in our Illustration. Soldiers of all branches of the service are seen promenading. The flag in the foreground is that of the Grenadiers, who, immediately on their arrival at the camp, planted it on a small hillock, which was promptly converted into a luxuriously furnished flower-garden.

It cannot be denied that the Camp of St. Maur has been for the soldiers a scene of continuous rejoicing; parents and friends hastened from great distances to welcome home the weary-worn soldiers, and to satisfy their curiosity, which was perfectly natural, to see the camp of the glorious armée d'Italie. Many there were who imagined they witnessed the encampment on the borders of the Seine just as it must have been on the banks of the Tessino, the Chiese, or the Mincio; but, as a bronzed Zouave told us, there can be no comparison between an army encamped in the midst of friends and relatives, and an army surrounded by foes, and constantly on the *qui vive* from fear of an attack or a surprise. At St. Maur the men could sleep in peace and with as much ease as their dry straw and the dreams of their recent victories would permit, in something like a *toilette de nuit*, whereas in the Italian bivouacs they most frequently slept on their arms, ready at a moment's warning to meet the enemy. The former condition must certainly be much more agreeable than the latter; and we, therefore, hope that it may be long ere these brave men are again disturbed from their repose on the laurels which they have so hardily won and which they so worthily merit.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW DISINFECTANT, invented by M. Edmond Corne, veterinary surgeon, aided by M. Demeaux, has been brought before the French Academy of Sciences by the eminent surgeon, M. Velpeau. It is composed of 100 parts of plaster, in powder, and 1 to 3 parts of coal-tar. It may be used in dressing abscesses, gangrenous wounds, &c.; and, when mixed with olive oil, forms an excellent cerate, and, as M. Velpeau asserts (after repeated trials), is wonderfully efficacious in arresting putrefaction—a mild bituminous odour replacing the rankest fetidity. It has been employed with great benefit in the dissecting-rooms at the Hôpital de la Charité, where also some putrefied blood was instantaneously disinfected by being mixed with a small quantity of the powder. The material employed in making it will ensure its cheapness. The subject was well discussed. M. Chevreul considered that the powder attenuates the odour of the putrefying matters, and that this effect is due to the intervention of the odour of the coal-tar. Without speaking of the chemical action, he conceived that liquids absorbed by the powder would be in a different condition to those absorbed by linen; and therefore thought the powder might be advantageously employed in dressing wounds. M. Dumas said that the powder might produce three distinct effects:—1. The destruction of the gases or infectious vapours in the air by their combustion by means of the ozone which would be engendered by the vapours of coal-tar. 2. The stoppage put to the disengagement of infectious gases by the solidifying action of the plaster on the liquids engendering them. 3. The suspension put to the development of putrefaction by some of the products, especially phenic acid, a trace of which suffices to assure the preservation of animal matters in the open air. At the conclusion, M. Velpeau stated that the powder disinfects immediately putrefying animal matters; that it absorbs the liquids at the same time that it stops the infectious odour from wounds, ulcers, and gangrenous tissues; and that it is favourable rather than injurious to the wounds themselves.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The "Proceedings" of the fifty-ninth session (1858-59) are now ready. Besides the usual official intelligence the work contains original papers on Physics and Chemistry, by Drs. Faraday, Tyndall, Gladstone, Angus Smith, Odling, Scott Alison, and by Mr. W. R. Grove; on Natural History, by Professors Owen, Huxley, and Paget; on Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. W. W. Hopkins; on Crystallography, by Mr. Story Maskelyne and the Rev. W. Mitchell; and on Gothic Architecture, by Mr. Beckett Denison. The institution has lost by death the following eminent members:—Mr. Hallam (the historian), Mr. W. R. Hamilton (many years treasurer, and a special benefactor by money and books), Mr. Henry Warburton, Mr. Jacob Bell, and Sir George T. Staunton, the eminent Chinese scholar. Mr. Bell, long a most energetic and valuable member, gave to the library, on the 2nd of June last (ten days before his decease), a splendidly bound copy of Gould's Works on Birds, value about £450. The new members for the session comprise Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Ashburnham, Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Professor Geodeve, James Nasmyth, and others.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY.—The new number of the Journal contains the annual historical address by the President (Professor John Phillips), and important papers by Sir R. I. Murchison (on the "Older Rocks in the Northern Highlands of Scotland, &c."), and by Professor Huxley, and Drs. Bigsby, Maclellan, and others.

NATURE AND ART IN THE CURE OF DISEASE' is the subject of a long article in the *North American Review*, a publication not sufficiently known in this country. The works commented on are by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, President of the American Academy, Boston, and by our own eminent physician, Dr. John Forbes. The various doctrines now prevalent in the medical world are discussed, and among them homœopathy receives due attention. The doctrines of infinitesimal doses, and of "Like being cured by like," are severely tested, and, in the writer's opinion, shown to be utterly fallacious. In relation to them he quotes Pascal's saying—"If it is wicked to have no respect for truth, it is just as wicked to have no contempt for falsehood." Many anecdotes enliven the article. The illustrious Boerhaave is said to have ordered all his library to be burnt after his death save one volume. When opened by his pupils it was found to be blank, except the following sentence written on the flyleaf:—"Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open will keep doctors poor." Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, North America, said to a young physician—"My principles are very simple. If the patient is hot, I cool him; if he is cool, I warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, I relieve it; if there are any irritating matters, I evacuate them; if any secretion is scanty, I try to make it free." Another physician said the word cure came from the Latin *curare* (to take care of). Chomel said, "Do good, or, at least, no harm."

HUMBOLDT FOUNDATION.—A committee has been formed at Berlin, consisting of men most eminent in every department of science—viz., Bunsen, Döbereiner, Magnus, Ehrenberg, Encke, Lepsius, Du Bois-Reymond, and others—to receive subscriptions for raising a fund, with the above-mentioned title, as a perpetual memorial of their great countryman. The main objects of the foundation are the encouragement of philosophic research and of scientific voyages—objects to which Humboldt devoted sixty years of his life. A letter on this subject from M. Magnus to the Abbé Moigno, editor of the *Cosmos*, appears in that journal. Mendelssohn and Co., of Berlin, bankers, will receive subscriptions.

THE JACOB BELL MEMORIAL.—It ought to be made more generally known that, to mark their appreciation of the disinterested and devoted services of their late President, Mr. Jacob Bell, the council of the Pharmaceutical Society have given their earnest support to the proposition for establishing "Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarships," about the value of £30 or £40 a year. Many subscriptions have been already received. Mr. Hyde Hills give 100 guineas, and Messrs. T. Morson, P. Squire, D. B. Hanbury, and G. Waugh, give 20 guineas each. There appears to be no doubt that the movement will be successful.

BEES.—An exhibition of everything relating to apiculture (*apis, bee*) will be held in the Orangerie at Paris, from August the 15th to August the 25th.

THE HYDROPHONE.—Dr. Scott Alison gives this name to an iardubber bag about the size of a watch, so made that it may be fitted readily to the chest or any other part of the body. By this apparatus the sonorous pulses, so to speak, are readily taken up from the solid body or the chest, and are conveyed through the water and membrane on either side, and reach the edge of the aperture of the hearing-tube and the contained air, whether the instrument be the human ear, the flexible stethoscope, or any other hearing-tube. The hydrophone may be employed either in aid of the stethoscope or by itself, as a distinct acoustic instrument.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY IN FRANCE.—M. Roux, professor of botany at Rochefort, has, since 1851, given much attention to the culture of various species of the poppy. The results of his experiments convince him that this plant may be profitably cultivated in France, and that it would thereby be possible not only to get rid of the expense of procuring opium from the East, but also to export it to China in exchange for tea, &c. Home-grown opium has been tried successfully by M. Duval, navy surgeon at Brest.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N. H., Stanhope street.—Very neat, both in design and construction.
LOOKER-ON.—The score of the match between Messrs. Morphy and Thompson (the former giving the odds of his Q's Knight) stands thus:—
Morphy 8 | Thompson 8 | Drawn 1
Or the proposed contest between Messrs. Morphy and T. Lichtenstein, at the same odds, the terms of belief, are not yet arrived.
J. L. SHIELTON.—I shall have your attention.
G. T. H., Exeter.—The problem is not without merit; but the proposed addition of a Bishop at Q B's square is quite uncalled for.
STEEL, of Greenwich.—Imperfect, and admitting beside of an easy solution in five moves by 1. Q to K 7th; 2. R to K 2nd, &c.
W. GREENWOOD, Sutton Mill.—The best shall very shortly appear.
C. T. H., Exeter; F. A., Sunbury.—In the examiner's hand.

BARKER, Coventry.—In your problem Will's has an option at his second move of playing either K takes P, or Kt to K 6th; but you should have given to the latter priority, as that alone elicits anything like ingenious combination. Let us see some other specimens of your composition.

A. W., Tunbridge Wells.—They are somewhat deficient in point and ingenuity. Try again. VERAX.—1. The work in question, we hear, is at length approaching completion. 2. Your solutions are defective.

I. P. V., Penzance.—It appears very evident that White can draw with or without the first move, inasmuch as the White King cannot be compelled to move, and the White Bishop can effectively prevent the advance of the enemy's Pawns.

I. CARRE.—Can you authenticate the paragraph? Is it extracted from a newspaper or from a private communication?

M. H. R., Clifton.—Few openings have undergone a more searching analysis than the "Muzio Gambit"; and you may rest satisfied that the move suggested is omitted in the books only because, like many others, it has been tried and found wanting. If Black, in reply to our suggestion of II. Q B takes Q P, play, II. K B to B 3rd, then follows 12. Q to K sq; 13. Black then moves, as you propose, 12. Q to Kt 5th, the answer is, 13. Q B to K 5th, and the first player ought to win in a canter.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 807, by Miranda, D. I. G. F., I. P., Romeo and Fanny, I. R. B. D., L. M. V., A Sergeant, H. F., H. S., N. C., S. J., T. F. W., Gregory, H. Strickson; F. R., Norwich; Bradford, O. P. Q., Dover, S. Weller, 1859; Thespis, Manchester, Y. Z., L. P. R., Dolly, M. P., Vicar, F. R. S., Czar, Minor, Harriet, M. and G., Phil, T. K., B. W. V., Paws, Iota, Brinley, I. H. S., S. P. Q., Omega, Jeames, F. G. R., Nelly, Carfax, Alpha, T. S. O., Rowland, Swans, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 808, by S. M. George, H. T. P., D. D., J. L. of Sheffield, H. Strickson, B. C., A. B., E. H., Felix, Omicron, Dolly, Little Dorrit, C. M. D., Lynn, J. Johnson, Davis, M. E., Harry, Philip, Delta, B. G., Charlemagne, Persons, H. W., Halifax, F. F., Gregory, Mandeville, G. P., Old Joe, Dorothy, F. G. D., Medeusa, Thespis, C. L. of Lynn, Herford, Max, Antony, G. W., N. C., Munables, Sligo, Pax, Quiddance, Mus. Doc., Trinity Coll., O, Travellers Club; G. S. W., Francis, Mankman, Nix, William T., Barnbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

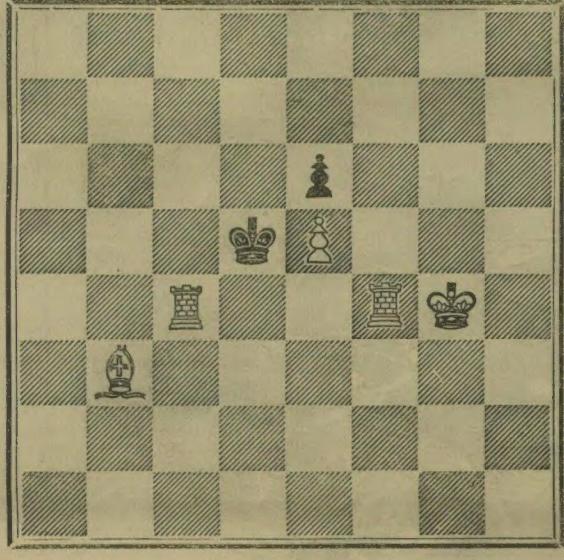
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 807.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 5th (ch) K takes R (best) 1. B to K 4th P takes B
2. Q takes K B P (ch) K takes B (best) 2. P to Q 5th P takes Q P
3. B to K R 3rd Any move. 3. Kt to K B 4th P moves Anything
4. Q to Q 7th, or 4. Kt to Q 5th 5. Kt takes P, and mates.
Q to K B 8th, mate, according as Black moves.

PROBLEM NO. 809.

By Signor ASPA, of Leamington.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An instructive Game played between Mr. CAMPBELL and a well known Polish Player.

(French Opening.)

| WHITE (Mr. —) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. —) | BLACK (Mr. C.). |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 18. P to Q B 5th | Q to K R 3rd |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to Q B 4th | 19. B to Q B 4th | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 20. Kt to K 2nd | Q takes Q B P |
| 4. P to Q 3rd | P to K 3rd | 21. P to K 5th | Q R to K B sq |
| 5. Q B to K 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 22. B to Q 2nd | P takes K B P |
| 6. B takes Q B P | Q to Q 4th | 23. Q R to Q B sq | Q to Q 3rd |
| 7. B to K 3rd | takes Kt (ch) | 24. B to K 3rd | Q to Q 2nd |
| 8. P takes B | takes P (ch) | 25. Kt P takes B P | R takes P |
| 9. B to Q 2nd | P to K 2nd | 26. B to K 5th | R to K Kt 3rd |
| 10. Kt to K 2nd | Kt to K 2nd | 27. B takes Kt | Q to Q 7th (ch) |
| 11. B to Q B 3rd | P to K 3rd | 28. K to B 2nd | K takes B |
| 12. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 29. Q to Q R 3rd (ch) | Q to Q Kt 5th |
| 13. P to Kt 4th | P takes K P | 30. Q takes Q (ch) | K takes Q |
| 14. P takes P | P to K 4th | 31. P takes P | R to K Kt 4th |
| 15. P to K B 5th | P to Q Kt 3rd | 32. K R to K Kt sq | R takes P (ch) |
| 16. Kt to Kt 3rd | P to K 2nd | 33. K to K 3rd | R to K B 6th |
| 17. Q R to Q 4th | Q R to Q sq | Checkmate. | |

GAME VIII.

Game in the Match between Messrs. CAMPBELL and WORMALD.

(Petroff's Defence.)

| WHITE (Mr. W.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. P to Q B 4th | Q R to K sq |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 20. R takes R | R takes R |
| 3. Kt takes P | P to Q 3rd | 21. Q to Q 4th | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 4. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes P | 22. Q to Q 7th | R to K 2nd |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 23. Q to Q B 8th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 6. B to Q 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 24. Kt to Q 4th | Q takes Kt |
| 7. Castles | Q B to K Kt 5th | 25. Q tks K B P (ch) | K to K sq |
| 8. P to Q B 4th | Castles | 26. Q takes B (ch) | P to K 3rd |
| 9. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt takes Kt | 27. Q to K B 3rd | Q to Q Kt 7th |
| 10. P takes Kt | Kt to Q B 3rd | 28. Q to K B 4th | Q takes R P |
| 11. Q B to K B 4th | P takes P | 29. P to Q 5th | Q takes Q P |
| 12. K takes Q B P | Kt to Q B 4th | 30. B to K 5th (ch) | Kt to K 3rd |
| 13. B to Q 3rd | P takes P | 31. B takes Kt (ch) | Q takes B |
| 14. B takes B | P takes B | 32. P takes Q P | R to K 5th |
| 15. K R to K sq | P to K B 4th | 33. P to Q 7th (ch) | K takes P |
| 16. P to K R 3rd | B to K R 4th | 34. Q to K B 7th (ch) | R to K 2nd |
| 17. Q R to B sq | Q to K B 3rd | 35. Q takes R (ch) | K takes Q |
| 18. P to Q 5th | Q R to Q sq | 36. R takes Q | And wins. |

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1114.—By PAVIT.

White: K at Q 3rd, R at K B 6th, B at K 6th, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q 2nd, Kt at Q B 3rd, P at K B 5th.

Black: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Kt 2nd, R at Q B sq, B at K 2nd, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q Kt 3rd, P at K Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1115.—By I. N. H.

White: K at K B 5th, R at Q 5th, B at K R 5th and K B 4th, Ps at K R 6th, K B 7th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at his 2nd, R at Q B sq, Kt at Q sq, P at Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE FARM.

WHEN a farmer near Hexham was lately called upon to define his harvest he simply said that "it was only shortish corn, but still varia corny corn." This was an eminently dark saying, but at present any general estimate of the yield must be much akin to it. Barley is said to have sprouted a good deal; and although there have been some good samples of wheat from the midland counties, and the usual harvest pudding at a western ordinary has been made, discussed, and chronicled as first-rate, there is no doubt that there is a good deal of very inferior corn stacked.

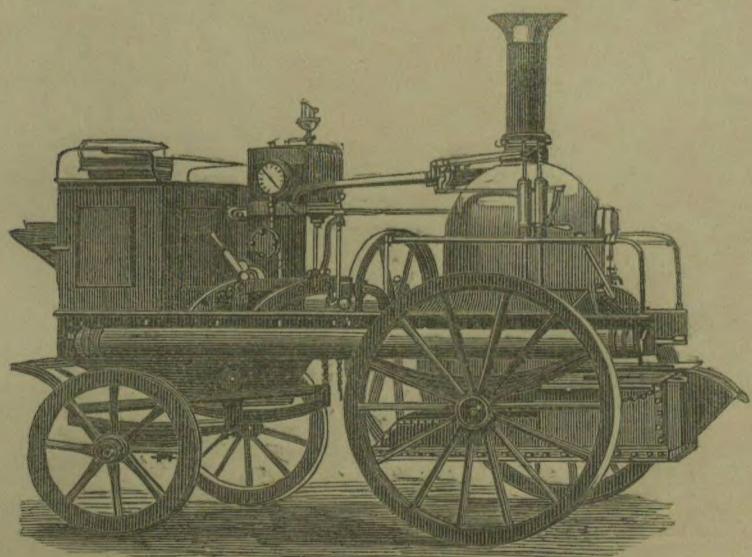
The great machine-makers, who have been gradually forming a sort of *imperium in imperio* in the Royal Society, and somewhat perverting the original intention of the society by making a mere mart of the implement-yard, and putting the society to an enormous expense for a catalogue, have been quarrelling among themselves lately. It seems that Hornsby and Son consider that there is a solemn pledge among the chiefs of this new and very touchy empire not to compete with each other except at "The Royal," but that Howard and Son did not consider the Highland Society within the scope of the agreement, and went and won there with their ploughs. Hence Hornsby and Son declare that a march has been stolen upon them, and out comes a magniloquent advertisement, daring Howard and Son to a trial over the same ground for 100 guineas.

Mr. Watson of Keilor's celebrated Poll Angus cow died lately, at the age of thirty-five years and six months. She won a medal among the extra stock at the Highland Society last year; and she has had in all twenty-five calves—about ten more than generally fall to the lot of the most prolific cow. When she was in her twenty-ninth year she gave up breeding and giving milk, but did not fall off materially in her looks till within the last two years; nor did she refuse her food till two days before her death. She used to be a great favourite with the renowned Captain Barclay, who lived near Keilor, as he thought her stamina quite on a par with his own, of which, after his great pedestrian and driving feats, he was so justly proud. Speaking of the Hartlepool Meeting, we omitted to mention that Stanley Rose beat Duchess 77th in the yearling heifer class. The fact was, however, much disputed, more especially as the former looked below the mark. There was also not a little dissatisfaction at Queen Mab's victory over Royal Butterfly for the Hundred Guinea Plate; and, really, the Shorthorn republic is getting so extensive and so critical that, if their judges do not give more satisfaction than they have done this year, we must in future have five instead of three on the bench. Three is an awkward number, as there is certain to be a very strong mind and a very yielding one amongst them, and hence the latter, not daring to think for himself, votes submissively with the former, and leaves the middle man a cipher. It is the invariable saying, "So and so led the judges," and on him all the defeated ones pour the vials of their wrath; and, in nine cases out of ten, the surmise is correct enough. There is, moreover, such terrible jealousy about the different lines of blood, that there are always plenty of people ready to believe that judges try to dispense the winning ribbons, so as to enhance the value of the one they fancy. Enlarging the number of judges might in a measure get rid of both these difficulties. Devon and Hereford judges are not subject to these disagreeable comments, having a more fixed standard of excellence to go by.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES IN LONDON.

PREVIOUS to the year 1852 the most powerful fire-engines in London were two floating ones, on the river, belonging to the London Fire-engine Establishment; the largest of these was worked by 120 men, and, when well manned, was a very effective machine. The great increase, however, in the size of the dock and waterside warehouses led, in that year, to an alteration in this engine, by which the apparatus for manual labour was removed, and steam power substituted, doubling the power of the engine. The advantages derived from this proceeding became so manifest that in 1855 the directors of the London Fire-engine Establishment caused an entirely new floating steam fire-engine to be constructed. This was designed and made by Shand and Mason, of Blackfriars-road, and has at various large fires more than realised the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. The steam-engines propel the boat and work the fire-engines as required; they are nominally of 80-horse power, but are frequently worked up to double that amount, when 2000 gallons per minute are thrown through four 1½-inch jets 150 feet high; and the steam is always kept up ready for immediate application.

Last autumn Messrs Shand and Mason constructed for exportation a steam fire-engine, to be drawn by horses; and, within the last week or two, several experiments have taken place with a second engine built on the same principles, but with various improvements. This machine is intended to combine all the useful properties of the London Brigade fire-engine with the application of steam power instead of manual labour. It is mounted on high wheels, with springs and forelocking carriage, and is constructed for rapid transit by horses. There is a box to contain hose and implements, with driving-seat and space for firemen. The total weight, including pole and bars for horses, &c., box and driving-seat, suction-poles and coke-bunkers, is 6,021lb., weight of water 400lb., being under three tons in all. When it is remembered that a loaded omnibus is over this weight, and that Pickford's two-horse vans weigh, without their load, one ton and a half, it will be seen that the steam fire-engine is readily moved about with two horses.



SHAND AND MASON'S STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

The whole of the machinery is of a very simple construction, and not liable to be damaged by jolting over rough roads. At a trial, recently, at the Waterloo-bridge Wharf, the steam was got up, and the engine at work, in 10½ minutes from lighting the fire, cold water being used. The first jet tried was ½ of an inch diameter, going immediately as high as the bridge; this was successively changed to ¾, ½, and 1 inch, without stopping the engine, this arrangement being accomplished by means of a stop-valve on each of the two lines of hose. The height attained by the ½ jet was 145 feet with a horizontal distance of 181 feet; the water from the 1 inch went 120 feet perpendicular, and 150 feet horizontal.

Still better results were attained at another trial, at the South Kensington Museum, in the presence of Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Capt. Fowke, Mr. Braithwaite, and other scientific gentlemen. The engine was in this case started in nine minutes from lighting the fire. The ½ jet was considered to be 150 feet high, and the 1 inch 130. The



ISLINGTON SPA, CLERKENWELL.

measured horizontal distance was 168 feet with the 1 inch jet. Messrs. Shand and Mason inform us that they have a third engine just completed, which is of the same weight, but one-third more powerful. This engine will be tried in a few days. We understand that the London Fire-engine Establishment are about to provide themselves with some of these steam fire engines.

AMERICAN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—The *Scientific American* states that one of the newly-constructed locomotive steam fire-engines lately ran twenty miles on a common road. The whole weight of the engine, water, and nine passengers, was 12,000lb., 9000lb. being the weight of the engine alone. The first three miles were made in sixteen minutes running time, and it went over a bridge 350 feet long, with a draw of forty feet in the centre, and up a very heavy grade, making 1000 feet in exactly one minute. The time occupied in travelling the twenty miles was two hours, grades and all included.

THE ISLINGTON SPA, CLERKENWELL.

BEFORE Islington and parts of Clerkenwell were covered with houses the district abounded in springs. The White Conduit, the site of which is nearly marked by the modern tavern of that name, Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell, St. Chad's Well, and some other places, were famous in their day. Some of those springs were celebrated for the medicinal qualities of the water, and were visited by large numbers of persons of rank.

Amongst the most important of these is the spring which forms the subject of our Engraving, which in former days was called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Pinks, in an interesting notice of this spring, in a recent number of the *Clerkenwell News*, mentions that Lady Wortley Montagu was the first to bring this spring into notice. In 1773 New Tunbridge Wells was

at the height of its reputation. The Princesses Amelia and Caroline, daughters of George II., then frequented the gardens for the purpose of drinking the waters; and such was the concourse of the nobility and people of fashion who flocked here, that the proprietor took above £30 in one morning for water alone.

It seems strange, when we look at the masses of bricks and mortar which cover the spot, to read that on the morning of the birthday of one of the Princesses they were saluted by a *jeu de joie* of twenty-one guns as they passed through Spafields—a compliment which was generally paid them on their arrival at the spa. The fame of the spa was celebrated in various publications of the day.

Beau Nash was a frequent visitor to this place. That the spa continued to be greatly frequented for a number of years is shown by the notice taken of it in a farce by Colman, published in 1776, called "The Spleen, or Islington Spa." A charge of sixpence each person was made for drinking the water, which was long a source of considerable revenue. In course of time the fame of the well died away, its reputation diminished as the faith of people in the curative qualities of the water lessened, and the proprietor was gazetted, and the garden, which was once so crowded with gaiety and fashion, was sold and built upon. The well, however, has not been destroyed, and may be seen in the house of Mr. Moore, in Lloyd's-row, at the upper end of Garvalt-place, Clerkenwell.

Lady Montagu, writing on the medicinal qualities of the water of this spa, remarks that she derived great benefit from it, with this drawback, that it affected her head so much that she was unable to write until late at night, and that even then a headache remained.

Dr. Buchan, in his well known medical book, mentions the properties of this spa:—"The spring of this water rises on the south-west side of Islington, which now in a manner joins the city of London. This is a pleasant clear, chalybeate water, which has been long in repute. It is said to be serviceable to restore the appetite, brace relaxed habits, and to raise the spirits; hence it may be of use in hypochondriac, paralytic, and other nervous disorders." It is also recommended for other disorders, and may be drunk to the quantity of several half-pints, "and it deserves much more of the public regard than it has lately met with."

A correspondent of the paper referred to mentions that in 1683 a person named Sadler, having opened a house for the reception of the public as a place of entertainment, then called a "music-house,"

discovered the spring, and in 1684 caused a pamphlet to be published giving an account of the discovery, and the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferruginous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent. The house in which the spring was discovered was afterwards converted into a place of public resort as a miniature Vauxhall. The rough stonework of the well is probably as old as the date mentioned.

The faith in the powers of this medicinal water has not altogether gone, for instances are given in which persons believe that they have been cured by the water of this spring of deafness and other complaints. This relic of other days, which is curious from its associations and peculiar qualities, has fortunately fallen into the care of a gentleman who will preserve it from injury. We have not seen a modern analysis of the Islington Spa water, but it has now a tinge of grey, and is evidently strongly charged with iron: this may account for its curative reputation.

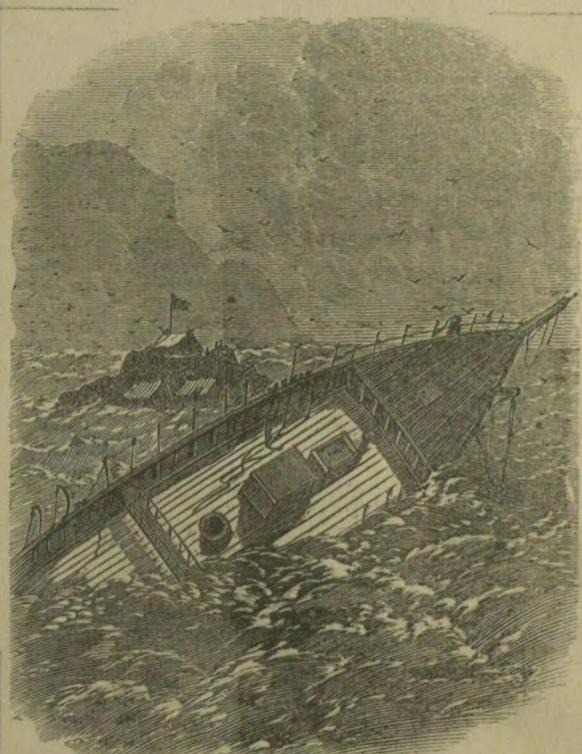
WRECK OF THE "ALMA".

THIS fine vessel, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, whilst on her passage up to Suez, went on shore at about three a.m. on the 12th of June, on a reef that extends nearly half a mile from a small rock called Moosedgerah, and about two miles and a half from Little Harnish. The *Alma* was a ship of 2200 tons burthen, her length 320 feet, and her horse-power 450. Moosedgerah is situated in latitude 14° 48' north, longitude 41° 54' east. The particulars of the wreck of the *Alma* have been too recently given to need recapitulation here. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. T. E. Branagh, taken on June 15 on board the *Nemesis*, which, it will be remembered, rendered great assistance to the passengers and crew of the *Alma*.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM, OR HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.

THIS plant has within the last few years excited considerable interest amongst agriculturists, and in different parts of the country small portions of ground have been sown with it; but of the results little has yet been made known; very sanguine expectations are, however, entertained that it will prove an extremely valuable fodder-plant when grown on rich soils in the warmer districts of the southern counties of England.

Sorghum saccharatum is one of several kinds belonging to the same genus and described as species. It is not a recent introduction. As early as 1666 it was described in the memoirs of the Academy of Science in Paris; and in John Gerard's "History of Plants," published in 1597, he describes a plant under the name of Sorghum, which, he says, "is beset with many long and broad leaves, like Turkey wheat, at the top whereof groweth a great and large tuft or ear, like the great reed of a yellowish colour;" and adds in another place, that "it is a stranger in England; it hath many high stalks, thick and jointed." "That it groweth in fat and moist ground in Italy, Spain, and other hot regions. That the Latin name is Melica, and the Italian name is Sorgho" (Johnson's edition, 1633, page 83, has a good figure.) All this is in perfect harmony with the character and habits of the plant in question; and whether it be the exact form as a species or some one of many forms of what is known as *S. vulgans* is not very material to the present purpose. The plant which is now believed to be so valuable an acquisition to agriculture, and regarded by many as an entirely new introduction, has—in some form or other, not greatly, if at all, different from that which we now recognise—been known and cultivated in neighbouring countries for more than 300 years. It is not here asserted as an ascertained fact that Gerard's plant is identical with the one in question. But all domestic plants which have been long in cultivation sport into great variety of habits—for instance, the wheat, the barley, and oats of our day; so also the cabbage tribe, what endless variety of form do they not assume, and who would venture to speak of any of these eccentric sports as species? It does not, therefore, appear to be any undue strain of probability that the plant which we call *S. saccharatum*, and now believed to be so valuable, has been growing at our door all these years. If it should prove to be thus valuable how costly is our neglect and want of enterprise! It is matter of wonder how this can be in a country like ours. Do not such matters come within the scope and arrangements of our great National Agricultural Society? Surely such matters deserve their attention and will doubtless have it. During the spring of the present year, the 24th of March, some seeds of *S. saccharatum* were sown in pots of common earth in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, and when the little plants had attained a few inches in height they were planted into rich moist earth in



WRECK OF THE "ALMA" IN THE RED SEA.

the open garden. They were planted three in a place, one foot apart, and about a yard distant three again, and so on. On the 4th of August one plant was taken up, the soil washed from its roots, and found to weigh 11lb., and to have attained the height of eight feet. If this experiment should prove any fair criterion of what might be expected in ordinary cases, it would be difficult to overestimate the value and productiveness of such a plant. According to this calculation, at two feet apart, plant from plant—and this is more than the space allowed in the above experiment—the result would be within a fraction of sixty-two tons per acre, and this by the end of July.

It ought not to be forgotten that this experiment affords but a doubtful guide in ordinary cases of general cultivation in the open fields. Although the result in this case is a very remarkable one, it should be remembered that the young plants were reared in a garden and planted out in richer earth than is usual in field culture. It is asserted that cattle eat the green plant with greediness. That



MASTER HENRI KETTNER.

it must prove a nourishing fodder can scarcely be doubted, for in the south of France, Italy, Spain, &c., it is cultivated for the purpose of extracting sugar from it. Each seed sent up from three to five and even more stems. Some plants which were cut down early appeared to tiller and shoot again.

Should the plant he found hardy enough for general use in our climate, and acceptable as a green food for cattle, it is impossible that it should not realise all that has been said of it.

The kind supposed to be the best for fodder is of a rather softer texture and lighter green than the Italian sorghum, very succulent, and bears a large, light-coloured, rounded seed, inclosed in a glume of the same colour, and is imported from China. It is the *Holcus saccharatus* of Linnaeus, the other being the *Holcus sorghum* of the same professor.

curious, having two arches entirely in the river, and the remainder to all appearance must fall unless immediate steps be taken to prevent it. At present the traffic on the river is not stopped. The bridge consists of four stone piers, between which are three truss arches of beams and joists of wood strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps, besides which there are five arches of brickwork on each side, to render the ascent and descent the more easy. The centre arch was exceedingly large.

A correspondent who saw the fall of the arches says:—"I had crossed the river just below the bridge in a punt with a friend, to take a sketch of it from the Walton side, when the falling of a few stones from the broken arch warned us to quicken our speed, and before we had well reached the shore the pier suddenly gave way, and the two large arches on either side with the roadway for some

MASTER HENRI KETTEN.

MASTER KETTEN is the precocious young pianist whose remarkable display of talent at a concert given by himself at the Hanover-square Rooms, a few weeks ago, was noticed by us at the time. Herr Kettner is a Hungarian by birth, and is now in his eleventh year. Before his arrival in London he visited Paris, and made a great sensation in the saloons of that capital. His father is a respectable musician, and seemingly a man of judgment and intelligence, through whose care, it is to be hoped, the child will be protected from the dangers attending a public career at so tender an age. At present he seems healthy in mind and body; and it is not unreasonable to expect that he may one day reach the highest honours of his art.

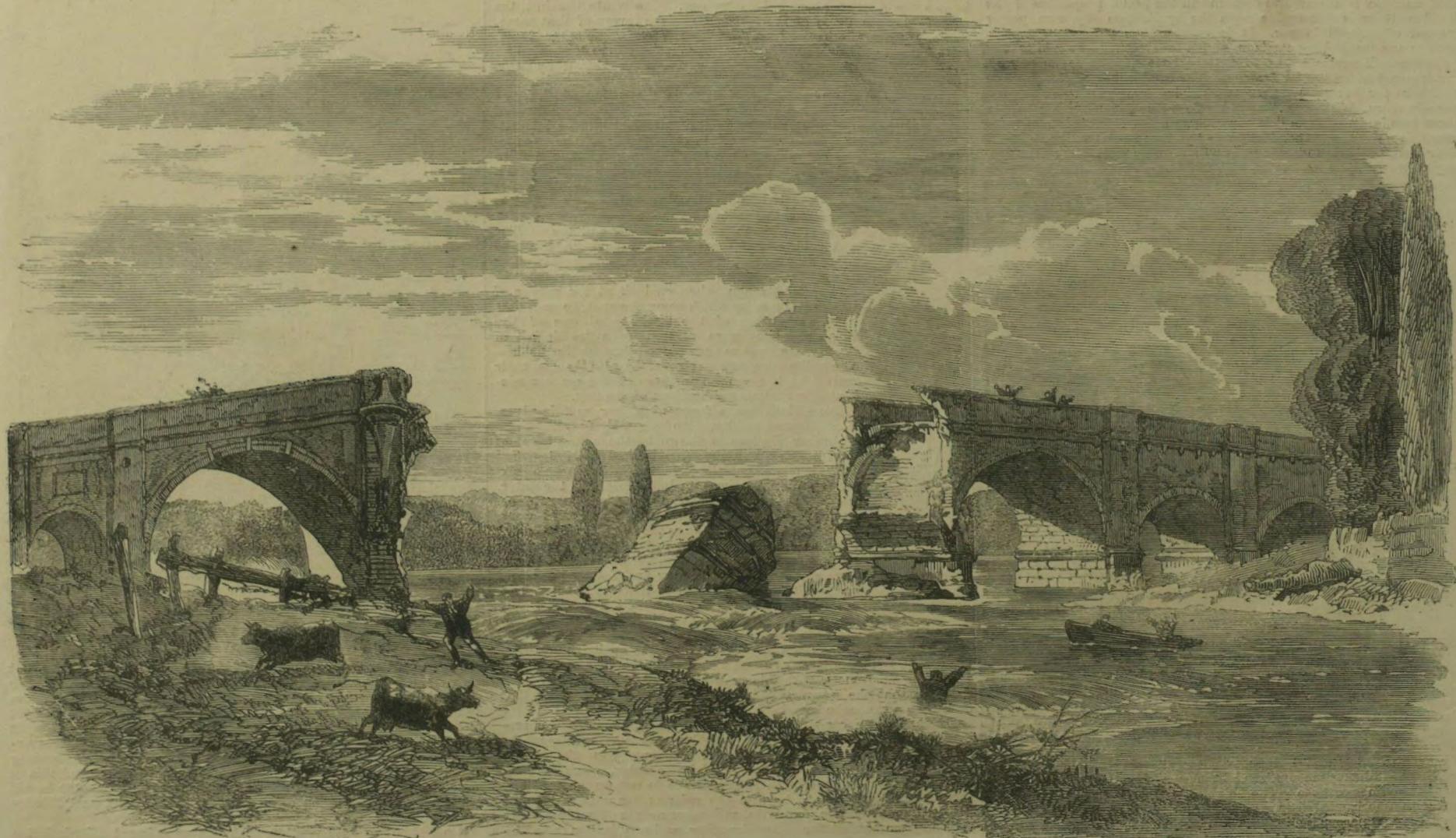
150 or 200 yards, fell into the river with a tremendous crash. The water splashed up like a fountain, and the sudden displacement caused the river to rise in a wave four or five feet high, which, rolling down the stream, carried boats, punts, logs of timber, and every thing within reach before it."

The accident was caused by the settling of the central pier, which had sunk at least two feet lower than the other piers.



CHINESE SUGAR GRASS GROWING IN THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

Our Engraving showing the present appearance of Walton-bridge is from a sketch taken on the Walton side of the Thames by Mr Paul P. Duggan, an American artist.



FALL OF WALTON-BRIDGE ON THE 11TH INST.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. P. DUGGAN.